GENEALOGICAL DATA CONCERNING THE

COMPTON

McCLELLAN

BOYD

PROBASCO

FAMILIES

20

JUSTIN S. COMPTON

Compton family

Compton, Justin Sinclair, 1903-

Genealogical data concerning the Compton, McClellan, Boyd, Probasco families. [Dayton?] c1983.

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FOREWORD

The ancestral data contained herein is impersonal for the most part, the exceptions being observations on some of the brothers and sisters of Frank McClellan Compton and Mary Eleanor (Probasco) Compton, and their mothers, and for some recollections, this necessarily being so because all of the rest of the ancestors were dead by 1903, the writer's birth year.

No attempt is made to cover the descendants except as to their residence, and the data concerning births, marriages, deaths, and present occupations, the rest being left to others, as most are still living, and an appraisal of them would be premature.

Justin Sinclair Compton

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May 10, 1962

INTRODUCTION

The compilation of genealogical data of the human race, as concerns any particular person or family line, is notably unreliable due to many factors including the great span of years between generations, the necessity for reliance on hear-say evidence which may be two or three times removed from the source, the inaccuracy or absence of written records, particularly as pertains to the years before 1750, and to changes in spelling of names of persons or contractions of such.

As investigations go back generation-after-generation, the family lines that could be investigated doubles each generation -- that is to say there are four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents, etc. Generally, this particular study follows back the four grandparent lines on the male side, as the male line carries the family name in a patriarchal society and is easier to trace. The hereditary contribution of the early progenitors of the four patriarchal lines is small though the family name persists, but there is some continuity in the over-all picture as to religion, racial origin, and family patterns.

Therefore, except for a few exemplary excursions into the female lines, this investigation includes only the Compton and McClellan ancestors of Frank McClellan Compton (1863-1931) and the Boyd and Probasco ancestors of Mary Eleanor (Probasco) Compton (1862-1938), his wife, and in addition, the chart includes their direct descendants as of January 1, 1959.

The facts concerning the appearance of the progenitors of these family lines in America are based on hear-say, surmise, church records, and government records, and since the appearance of these four male lines in America the data is fairly complete.

Evidence concerning the emigration of persons from Europe to America before 1750 is almost impossible to obtain. Moreover, even if the date of embarkation and the person's full name is known, the shipping records go no further than giving the port of embarkation. In the Probasco line the progenitor is found first in Brazil and presumably came from Holland as he was a member of the Dutch colony at Itamarca, Brazil, and his childrens' baptismal dates are in the records of baptism of the Dutch Church. In 1654 the Dutch Church colony was driven out of Brazil and wound up on Long Island. Thomas Boyd, earliest of the Boyd line considered, is said to have been born in England in 1740, and at the age of fifteen was a cart driver in Gen. Braddock's army in the Pennsylvania campaign. Azariah Compton was of New Jersey, and is the first substantiated progenitor of that line. His history cannot be connected back of Rosemount, New Jersey, with any certainty. John McClellan first appears in the records in western Pennsylvania in the 1770's.

The data to be given is corroborated in many instances. The main sources of information are previous compilations of genealogical data, church and cemetery records, legal records of deeds and estates, family Bibles, pictures, local histories, personal recollections, and hear-say of various degrees of credibility.

The records of the common man of property and church connections in America were good from 1750 on in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. The early settlers of Kentucky are known from the period just before the American Revolution, and the Ohio records are fairly complete from the opening of the Ohio country through Marietta, Cincinnati, and the Western Reserve. European records of the same period are poor in comparison, except as concerns the large landholders, office holders, military leaders, church officials, and the nobility.

The Probasco line can be traced to Holland with some accuracy, as can the emigration therefrom of Abraham Probasco, Jr.'s wife's ancestors of the Barkalow and Aumack lines. Beyond this nothing has been discovered concerning the emigration of the four ancestral lines from Europe, except by hear-say. Thomas Boyd, who is the progenitor of the Boyd line considered, was said by Edward Kinsey Voorhees, a great-great-grandson, to have been born in England in 1740. He died at Union Village, Warren County, Ohio, in the then thriving Shaker Colony in 1827. Some of Thomas Boyd's direct and collateral descendants were Shakers. It is presumed the knowledge of Thomas Boyd's birth in England is family hear-say. William Janse Van Barkelo and Theunis Janse Van Aumack are of record as having emigrated from Holland to America in 1657 and 1673 respectively, the latter to Flatbush, Long Island, where the first known Probasco was then living. Van Aumack and Van Barkelo are great-great-grandparents of Jane Barkalow, wife of Abraham Probasco, Jr. In the generation of Christoffel Jeurianse Probasco there were 63 other family lines contributing to the heredity of Mary Eleanor (Probasco) Compton, not considering the ancestors of Catherine (Boyd) Probasco. This one instance indicates how useless it is to place emphasis on the hereditary influence of those bearing the same family name. It must be apparent that in human behavior where inbreeding is not usual that discernible inherited characteristics as known in the animal world are substantially non-existent except where dominant traits are present through racial or family intermarriage. There was intermarriage between the Boyd family and the Probasco family between 1800 and 1900, which created double cousins in the 1800's, and the hereditary traits of personality and resemblance could plainly be followed for a couple of generations.

Source records will be quoted verbatim in many instances with misspellings, grammatical errors, and variants in names retained.

The chart forming a part of this compilation was drawn up before January 1, 1959, and does not contain subsequent data. Some dates later discovered appear in the text that do not appear on the chart. An extension of these notes should be made within about twenty years if they are to be continued, as the scattering of people and the lack of letter writing and inter-communication between families of this age will make it difficult for those who follow to trace the descendants.

The accompanying pictures of Andrew Boyd and Elias Compton antedate the Brady Civil War pictures. It is remarkable that farmers in Ohio had photographs made on glass plate negatives at this early date, as the first United States President's picture on a glass plate was made about 1850. This is just one instance of the rapid development of Ohio in its first fifty years of white settlement.

Enoch Compton, Martha McClellan Compton, Firman Probasco, and Catherine Boyd Probasco all were born and raised to maturity on farms, and all their known ancestors were farmers and craftsmen. Indeed, it was the chance to peacefully own farmland and to enjoy religious freedom that led to the first emigration of the suppressed people of the British Isles and of Western Europe to America in the early days. They were refugees from a sort of serfdom and from religious, economic, and political persecution. They were by and large good people with the urge to better themselves.

If the year 1800 is taken as a date from which to contemplate the emigration of the four families into Ohio, that is to say -- Thomas Boyd, Elias Compton, Sr., James McClellan, Sr., and Abraham Probasco, Jr., then 162 years have elapsed to date. Looking backward 162 years from 1800 we have the year 1638. The earliest date we have concerning the

four family lines is the baptism of Margariet Probasco, daughter of Jurreaen Probatski (note the difference in spelling) in Itamarca, Brazil, in 1647. The father and mother (Heyltien Aertss) must have come from Holland before that date, but there is no record as to just when such took place. Margariet's brother, Christoffel Jeurianse Probasco, was baptised June 6, 1649, in Itamarca by the Reverend Johannes Theodorus Polhemius of the Dutch Reformed Church. Polhemius came to Brazil with Count Johan Maurice of Nassau in 1636 with a group of Dutch Church adherents who were fleeing the political, economic, and religious turmoil existing in Europe at that time.

My information on the pre-American Probascos was obtained from the publication "The Origin of the Probasco Family in America" by William Van Alstyne, contained in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society which may be found in the Genealogy Room of the New York Public Library. This requires a consideration of the Reverend Polhemius as a background. Following are excerpts from the history of the Reverend John Polhemius in a record also found under that name in the New York Public Library.

Minutes of the Classis at Amsterdam, Dec. 3, 1635.

"There appeared in the Classis the Rev. John Theodore Polheim, formerly a preacher in the Palatinate; then subsequently at Meppel, in Overyseel, and later, again in the Palatinate; but on account of renewed persecutions, he was forced to leave a second time. He requested that he might be appointed a minister in the West Indies. Accordingly his testimonials from both Meppel and Wieten were read by the Deputies on Indian Affairs, who also made report thereon. The Assembly resolved, to appoint the same individual, as soon as possible, to that field, through the instrumentality of the Deputies."

Acts of the Synod of North Holland, at Enckhuyzen, Sept. 9, 1936 et seq.

Art. 34. Preacher for the West Indies.

"His Excellency, Count (John) Maurice, of Nassau, about to proceed to the West Indies (Brazil), has made request that a

thoughtful and capable minister be selected to be sent to the West Indies in accordance with Church Rules. This request was especially pleasing to this Synod, and it was resolved, that the Classis shall give heed to it at the earliest opportunity; and if they learn of any one disposed to go thither to inform theChurch of Amsterdam. The Rev. Correspondents (of other Synods) will also be pleased to do the same."

Art. 35 (Under Ministerial Changes for the year occur the following items:)

Classis of Amsterdam

"Sent to the West Indies Rev. Johannes Polhemius." (Ibid: 662)

"A large Dutch expedition to Brazil was in course of preparation, of which the first four ships sailed after many delays from Amsterdam and Texel Harbor, on October 25, 1636. This fleet transported the newly appointed Governor, Count Johan Maurice of Nassau, together with a large staff of officials, scientists, merchants, soldiers and ministers, including the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemius and landed on the Recife of Pernambuco, Brazil, on Jan. 23, 1637.

"The Dutch had established colonies in Brazil in 1630 by conquering the Portuguese. These colonies under the able management of the new Governor, Count Maurice, grew and prospered during his eight years of service. An idea is gained as to the size of the Dutch population from the fact that for the twenty years, 1634 to 1654, about 2000 children were baptized at the Church of Recife."

Further, from the book "History and Genealogy -- Polhemius, Woolley et al" in the New York Public Library we find the following:

"Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the first of the family to set foot on American soil (b. 1598, d. 1676), matriculated at Heidelbergh, Jan. 26, 1629, but received further education at the University of Utrecht, and in Switzerland. He preached first among the churches in the Palatinate, but had to leave his native land by reason of Lutheran intolerance. He came to the Dutch Republic 1628 and had a church at Meppel in Overyssel. In 1635 he petitioned the Classis of Amsterdam to be sent as a minister to the West Indies, meaning anywhere in America, and in 1636 accompanied Count Johan Maurice of Nassau, appointed Governor of Brazil. On Jan. 23, 1637, this expeditionary force, with a large staff of officials, scientists, merchants and soldiers, landed at Pernambuco. For seventeen years Johannes served the Dutch Reformed Church in Brazil, on the Island of Itamarca. He was not a missionary. Itamarca was a garrison station and his congregation was made up of Dutch settlers. It was there, undoubtedly, that he met and married his wife, Catharine Van Werven. She was a daughter of Daniel Van Der Werven and Lammertje, his wife, who had been in Brazil for some years.

"Polhemus was then 38 years of age. Most if not all of their children were born in Brazil. There were two sons and six daughters: Theodorus, Lammertje, Anna, Daniel, Margaretha, Adrianna, Elizabeth, and Catharine. Polhemus got his living largely from a plantation, granted him by the West India Company, which he cultivated by the labor of slaves from West Africa, which he bought and sold -- though it is recorded that most of them ran away and joined the natives in the bush.

"The cause of his coming to New York is historically interesting. In 1647, through lack of support from the Netherlands, the colony became weakened and the Portuguese, from whom the Dutch had taken the territory, saw their opportunity and recaptured it. Choice was given to the colonists to become Portuguese subjects and Catholics or be deported. None chose to submit. There were sixteen Dutch ships in the harbor. Fifteen of them reached Holland safely, one of which carried Mrs. Polhemus and her children. Domine Polhemus remained until the last refugees were cared for. He embarked on a vessel with Portuguese Jewish merchants, and the household freight of the Colony. (Those Jews had formerly taken refuge in Amsterdam from persecution in Portugal and joined the Dutch colony in Brazil.) The ship had hardly left the harbor when it was captured by a Spanish privateer. This was in turn captured by a French man-of-war, the 'St. Charles'. An old Hebrew Journal, published at Amsterdam, says of that rescue: God caused a Saviour to arise, the Captain of the French ship arrayed for battle, and He rescued the sons of Israel from the hands of the outlaws; and He conducted them until they reached the end of the inhabited earth called New Holland, and none of them was missing. Twenty-three of these Jewish families, who had kept their faith, became the nucleus of the first Hebrew congregation in North America, the venerable Portuguese Synagogue, founded in 1656, now located on Central Park West at 70th Street, New York. The old mill stones in possession of this congregation, matched by those in the cellar of the Church of St. Nicholas, show that the Dutch shared their earliest meeting place with them (the lott of the horse-mill), and there is no doubt that this courtesy was due to the kind offices of Polhemus.

"They arrived Sept. 3, 1654. Domine Polhemus found a field waiting for him. Megopolensis, Minister of the Dutch Church in Manhattan, saw in his coming 'the leading of God's hand'. With the consent of Gov. Stuyvesant, always Polhemus's close friend, he was sent to Midwout (Flatbush) to organize a congregation of the Dutch and Huguenot settlers. The Dutch Church at Flatbush and the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn were founded by him. Mrs. Polhemus with their children set sail from Texel in the 'Golden Otter' on June 14, 1656, and joined her husband at New Amsterdam on Sept. 3rd. There was privation and suffering for the family, for the congregation failed to make provision for their salary or proper shelter, and the first winter was very cold, but Gov. Stuyvesant came to his rescue with a short letter to the village magistrates (given in Overton's 'Long Island Story' Doubleday 1929, p. 47).

"The said Domine Polhemus complains of the uninhabitable state of his dwelling house, which was neither ceiling nor wainscotting so that he and his family are compelled to sleep on the floor. We sent you 100 hemlock planks. I am informed that the said boards have been disposed by the Commissaries according to their pleasure. For instance 24 have been given to the hired man of Jan Evertsen, 17 given Jan Snedicor. We command that the boards be brought together again and put to the proper use and no other. If you fail therein, we shall take the proper measures; whereupon relying we commend you all to God's protection and remain,

P. Stuyvesant.

Done in Amsterdam in N. Y., the 21st Dec'r 1656."

"It was not long before Polhemus saw the results of his labors. He became the spiritual father of the Church in New Netherlands. Even after the surrender to the English (1664) his pre-eminent position in the community was maintained. Parents brought their children even from New York to be baptized. The Classis of Amsterdam at his urgent advice relinquished control of the churches in America, and the independent, self-governing Reformed Church in the country was thereby established. He regulated the first commercial treaty between this country and Brazil. In May, 1676, at 78 years of age, he was laid to rest amid the field of his labors, in the burying ground of the Flatbush Church.

The decendants of Johannes Theodorus Polhemus and Catharine van Werven intermarried with all the old Dutch families of Newtown, which comprised the western end of Long Island. The oldest son was named Theodorus, after the father of Johannes. Five generations were prosperous farmers, with large estates, passed down from father to son . . ."

The foregoing is interesting as a background for the following excerpts from William B. Van Alstyne's History of the Probasco Family, mentioned before.

From the article "American Origin of the Probasco Family" by William B. Van Alstyle of Plainfield, N. J., and published in Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, page 342ff, the following is found:

"Among the early settlers of Brazil were families named Post, Haff, Vroom, Clopper, Meyer, Barheit, de Groot, Nieukerck, de Clerk and Vander Lipp, and it is there that the earliest mention of the name PROBASCO is found in America, under the forms 'Probatski' and 'Probatssey'.

"Holland had gained possession of Brazil from Spain late in the 16th century, and the Dutch West India Company in 1636, or soon thereafter, sent the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus (b. 1598) to Olinda, Brazil, and, later, to Itamarca, an island on the Brazil coast, until the weakening of the Company's power in 1654, when Holland lost control of Brazil. He then went to New Netherland, where he ministered to the churches at Midwout (Flatbush), Amersfoort (Flatlands) and Breukelen. In the dispersion some of theDutch settlers returned from Brazil to Holland and others accompanied their minister to this country, as was the case with the ancestor of the Probasco family -- JURRIAEN, of whom particulars will now be given.

Jurriaen Probatski and his wife, Heyltien Aertss, had three children baptised in Brazil: Margariet, March 24, 1647; Christoffel, June 6, 1649; and Anneken, May 17, 1651. Bergen, in his 'History of Kings County', refers to a certified copy of entries from records by the Rev. Dirk Pietersen Byl, as per paper owned by Christopher Lott, one of Jurriaen's descendants. This gives the baptisms of Christoffel, June 13, 1649, and of Anne, May 13, 1651. The discrepancies in the dates may be due to the earlier dates being those of birth rather than baptism. Margariet probably died in infancy, as her name is not included in the Byl document. It is interesting to note that Dirck Pieterssen Bijl was one of the sponsors at the baptism of Anneken in 1651.

"In 1687, when Christoffel Probasco took the oath of allegiance in Kings County, N. Y., he certified that he had been in this country 33 years; therefore he must have been brought to this country by his parents in 1654.

"References to Jurriaen Probasco and his wife are meagre, possibly due to the fact that they were refugees. An undated fragment, evidently of about 1661, shows that he was witness in a case before the Court at Brooklyn. In June 26, 1661, he stood sponsor there at the baptism of Anna Maria, daughter of Matthys Boon (also called Capito), who came from Bonn, the fine university town on the Rhine in Rhenish Prussia, and m., in 1650, at New York City, Elsie Pieters, who was from Hamburg."

The foregoing is the most plausible of the evidence of the early Probasco history. Katherine Probasco Gilchrist, daughter of Stephen Probasco and Dorcas Boyd (see the chart), in her Probasco Genealogy published in 1912, has the progenitor coming to Long Island directly from Holland. The Gilchrist record will appear under the section on the Probasco family. Katherine Gilchrist's sources of information are not given. It is possible the Probascos in Brazil did return to Holland and thence made their way to Long Island, but the dates appear to negate this possibility.

Again, taking a perspective view as of the year 1800, Thomas Boyd was living on Gregory Creek, southwest of Monroe, Ohio, (not yet established) in Butler County, Lemon Township, as now politically divided. Abraham Probasco, Sr. was living on the inside shore of Sandy Hook in Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, where he died in 1806; Azariah Compton was living in New Jersey, at Mount Rose, Hunterdon County, and James McClellan, Sr. was living either in Hamilton, Ohio, or on a farm two miles southeast of the center of what now is Middletown, Ohio.

Abraham Lincoln was not to be born for nine years. George Washington died in the month before January 1, 1800. Thomas Jefferson had just been inaugurated. About this time a great influx of pioneer settlers into Ohio, from Pennsylvania and Kentucky, made their way north from Cincinnati, Ohio, along the riverways and the old post roads to settle on the still untilled virgin soil. These people mostly were English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, and Dutch.

Each of the four family lines considered will be dealt with separately from here on, although their lives from 1800 were intermingled by reason of their being in close contact geographically and by being members of the same Presbyterian Church. In 1820, a circle with a radius of five miles would have enclosed all the then living members being considered, except for Azariah Compton in New Jersey, and Elias Compton in Springdale, Ohio, only a few miles outside the circle. The circle would be centered at Monroe, Ohio.

COMPTON

The direct COMPTON lineage set forth here begins with certainty about 1740 with the birth of Azariah Compton, who probably was a grandson of William Compton and Mary Bowne, of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Nothing appears in the examined records about the father of Azariah. Azariah Compton lived at Mount Rose (sometimes called Rosemount), Hunterdon County, New Jersey, at least until the emigration of his son Elias to Ohio. He was a farmer and carpenter, worked on the first building of Princeton University (his great-great-grandson Karl Compton, born in Ohio, became Professor and Head of the Department of Physics of that institution), served as a private in John Moore's Company in the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of General Cornwallis, at Yorktown. His military record was found by me in 1961 in the Adjutant General's records at Trenton, New Jersey, and was known to me before that by hear-say handed down three generations.

The following is a quotation from the publication "Comptonology" Vol. IV, No. 2, Edited by C. V. Compton of Roswell, New Mexico (1947), which may be found in the New York Public Library in the Genealogical Room, and gives an account of the Azariah Compton line from its origin in New Jersey, as remembered by Dr. Elias Compton, a full half-cousin of Frank McClellan Compton (see the chart), who lived for a time with his grandfather, Elias Compton (1788-1863) at Springdale, Ohio:

> "Dr. Elias Compton, who was Dean of Men and Professor of Philosophy at Wooster College, Ohio, for many years, prior to his death gave the following record of his line of the Compton family:
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> "The authentic account of the Compton family as I have long known it through personal knowledge and through my parents and grandparents starts with my great-grandfather Azariah Compton (not my uncle Azariah Compton) who was born in

N. J. about 1740 and died in 1825, and lived as a pioneer at Mt. Rose, Hunterdon Co. N. J. It is thought to be doubtful if any Compton family of noble blood and wealth migrated to America. One writer, Thomas Compton, in a brief genealogy of the Compton family believes, without authority, that the first Compton settled in Woodbridge, N. J. and that the William who arrived there in 1666 was a descendant of Sir Henry Compton, and that Sir Henry the grandfather of William was the owner of Compton Castle between Plymouth and Exeter. At any rate, if this William Compton, who certainly became the progenitor of the numerous Compton families in N. J., those connections did not keep his descendants above the common level of their N. J. fellow settlers. Most of the N. J. Comptons were farmers and mechanics. One of this William's sons was probably the father of Azariah Compton, to whom it appears fairly well established that our branch of the family can be traced. (Note: There seems no reason to doubt that Azariah was the father of Elias as evidenced by hear-say and persistence of the Christian name as Elias Jr.'s uncle.)

"Azariah Compton was the grandson of the above William. Azariah lived at Montrose, sometimes called Rosemount, Hunterdon Co. N. J. and was my great-grandfather. He was a carpenter and assisted, as such, in the building of Princeton University. He was born about 1740 and died about 1825. He served as a private in John Moore's Co. in the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

"Azariah Compton had seven children of whom my grandfather, Elias, was one. The others were: Sara md. Agan, Parmelia md. Richmond, John, Benjamin, Margaret md. Keller and Zylpha md. Burch. Azariah Compton md. Margaret Burlu.

"Elias Compton, my grandfather, was born 1788. He was twice married. His first wife was Catherine Die; she was of Dutch descent, the Dutch being numerous in that part of N. J. where my grandfather was born. Of this first union, two children were born: Samuel who died in infancy and Enoch Drake born at Rosemount Jan. 1, 1814.

"In 1817 when Enoch Drake was three years old, Elias Compton migrated by wagon train from Rosemount, N. J. westward over the Allegheny mountains and down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Hamilton, O., settling in Mt. Healthy, then a small village, six miles northwest of Cincinnati, O. There he built a stone house which was still standing in 1925. (Note: The east-west road running through the center of Mt. Healthy is called 'Compton Road'.)

"In Mt. Healthy, Elias Compton's second wife was Abasheba (Bathsheba or Barshaba as variously spelled) Hill who bore him five children, viz. Mary Ann md. Wagner, Phoebe md. Swartz, Joseph, Azariah, Charles B. and Wilson Martindale (father of Elias, the author of these notes).

"After several years in Mt. Healthy, EliasCompton purchased a farm two miles west of Springdale and Glendale, Hamilton Co. This farm situated on Mill Creek, became the family homestead. There grandfather Elias Compton built a house out of brick which brick he and his eldest son, Enoch, burned. (Note: This house was torn down about 1957 by Army Engineers who were making a dam on Mill Creek. Its site is now government property. The Army Engineer Corps at Louisville, Kentucky, are in charge.) There grandfather lived until his death August 12, 1864, age 77 years, his wife Abasheba, having died of cancer of the breast in 1831.

"Grandfather Elias Compton, I remember very well, having with my parents lived with him in the old homestead until I was five years old. Holding his forefinger, I walked and chatted with him as he led me about the farm and up and down the road to the sugar grove on the hillside north of Mill Creek, where he showed me a large snake vibrating its tongue as it was 'charming' a bird fluttering before it, which the snake was about to eat -- an unforgettable sight for a child.

"I loved my grandfather, after whom I was named, and he loved me. He gave my father a twenty dollar gold piece, telling him to get me a watch with it when I became eighteen years of age. And in due time I went with father to Cincinnati and saw him buy for me the name-sake watch, which I wore at first as teacher at Woodsdale, O. for two years, then through my student period at Wooster, and thereafter through half of my teaching life when it wore out.

"When my grandfather died Aug. 12, 1864 I was just past seven years of age. With my parents I attended the funeral. His corpse was the first one I remember seeing. I understood then what death is. My emotion of grief was just as real as any I have experienced since. It was not mere sympathy with the other mourners, it was my own. I was myself in sorrow at my personal loss.

"Grandfather, though of Christian connections, never united with a church. All his life he was a regular attendant at church and always reverent. He felt he was not good enough to be a member. He was a good looking man, stout, erect, sturdy, of benevolent face. No one could doubt his sincerity, integrity, clean life and affectionate fidelity to his family, his friends, and neighbors. They reciprocated and he had no enemies. Grandfather Elias Compton's children have been mentioned -- Enoch Drake md. Martha McClelland (an early spelling -- later it was McClellan). They established their home on a farm purchased by Enoch in Warren Co. O., one mile east of the village of Blue Ball in Butler Co., near the county line. On that farm Enoch and his wife reared their family of eight children: Sarah, Anna, Jane md. Harkrader, James E. md. Harkrader, Kate md. Lackens, Wilson md. Fitzgerald, Charles md. Tullis, and Frank md. Probasco. Enoch and family were members and strong supporters of the United Presbyterian Church located at Monroe, five miles from their home, and seldom missed a Sabbath service.

"At the outbreak of the Civil War, Uncle Enoch heard a prominent Democrat, Clement L. Vallandingham, deliver a sensational political speech at a big mass meeting at Middletown in which he told the people that their part of the county would soon be overrun by negroes and that property values would be down to almost nothing. Uncle Enoch met Finley Carr there and his father-in-law Ellison Harkrader. They were alarmed and said they wanted at once to sell the farm which Finley Carr had just become in possession of, a little more than a mile north of Monroe and seven miles out of Middletown, situated in a rich valley on the turnpike running from Dayton to Cincinnati. Uncle Enoch in cold weather and snow walked the twenty-one miles from his home down to the old Compton homestead in (Springdale) Hamilton Co. in order to put the situation before my father, Wilson Compton, and his brother Charles. My father went to Monroe, saw Mr. Finley Carr, and contracted to buy the Carr farm of 80 acres. The following April father moved his family to the new farm. I remember the moving well, the tieing of the fine young red Devonshire cow to the big wagon and her frantic efforts to free herself. I also remember my walking the eighteen miles riding.

"What I said of my Uncle Enoch's long walk in the cold for his brother's sake was characteristic of the fraternal spirit, his sturdiness and shrewdness. The family of Enoch my Uncle, and Wilson, my Father were fond of one and another and often visited back and forth. When in the Civil War, Morgan and his raiders had crossed the Ohio River below Cincinnati and were headed north our way, what was more natural than that Father and we boys should drive our stock as far away from the pike as possible; then while Father took his gun to Hamilton to lie on it during the night with other volunteers who were ready if Morgan's men should come. Mother and we four children took night things with us in the spring wagon and drove over to Blue Ball to Uncle Enoch's to spend the night and the next days, until word came that Morgan's raiders were not coming to Hamilton or Monroe. They compelled the people of Springdale to serve them breakfast when they passed through that village, then stole what fresh horses they could find, left their worn out horses, and marched eastward into Clermont Co. and most of them were captured before they recrossed the Ohio River into the Southland.

"Uncle Enoch Drake Compton's devotion tothe interests of his farm is illustrated by his habit of rising with the sun, walking over the farm and adjusting any fence rail that domestic animals might have knocked or pushed out of place in the 'stake and rider fence". He died there at his home in Blue Ball, Oct. 10, 1875.

"Of grandfather Elias Compton's children by his second wife, Abasheba Hill, who died before I was born I have given their names. Sara md. Wagner and their children are: Clara, Charles, Alice and Harry who moved to Liberty, Ill.

"Phoebe Swartz lived in Illinois, in the late seventies their daughters, and their sons, Charles and Bert during the absence of their father made their home one winter with my Father and Mother, Wilson M. Compton and wife, near Monroe, O."

Frank McClellan Compton, in 1931, the year of his death, wrote his history of his Compton ancestry and of his own life up to that date, and there is repeated below much of that material excluding unfounded extensions of the family history prior to that of Azariah Compton. The exclusions relate to the possibility of connecting up Azariah Compton to various English families of that name, but there is no record proof that I can find verifying such as factual. Much of the 1931 material was used by Elias Compton, half cousin of Frank McClellan Compton, as quoted above.

AZARIAH COMPTON

"Azariah Compton of Mount Rose, sometimes called 'Rosemont', Hunterdon County, New Jersey, not far from Princeton, was my great-grandfather. His occupation was that of a carpenter and he assisted in building the first buildings used by Princeton College. He was born about 1740 or 1750, and died about 1825. He served as a private in Captain John Moore's Company in the Revolutionary War and was in at the surrender of Cornwallis.

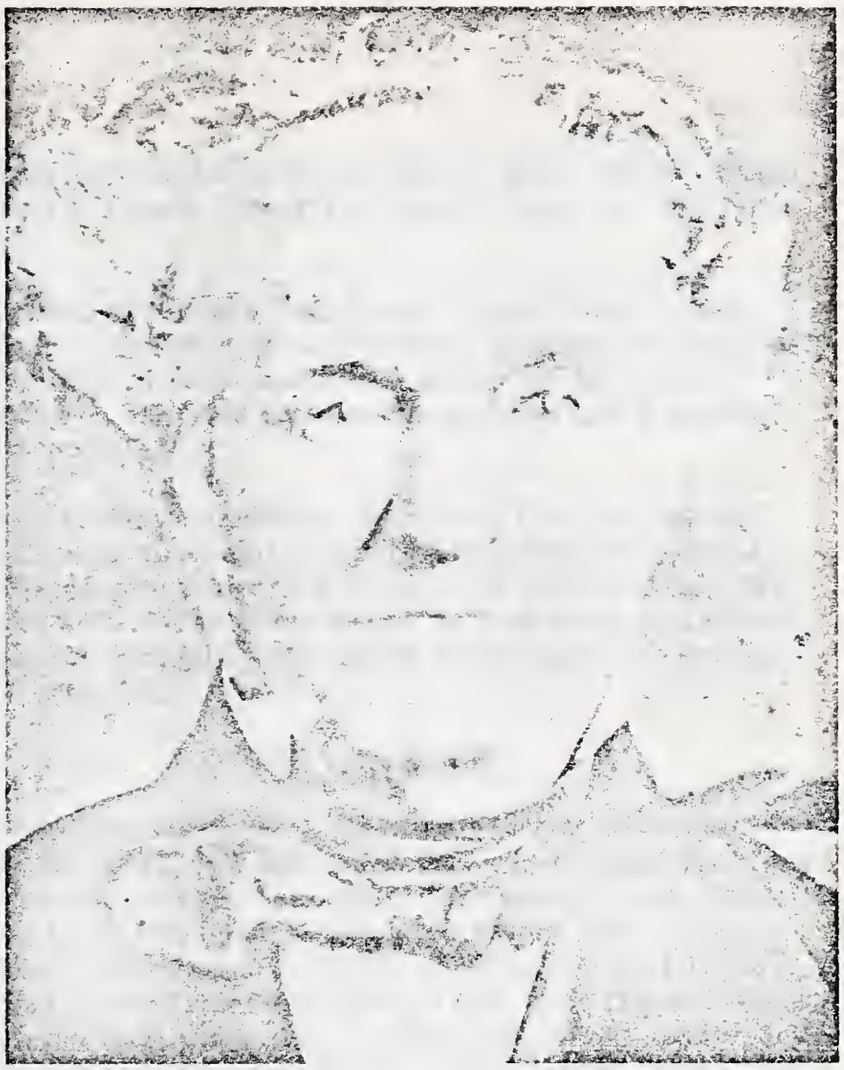
"Azariah Compton had seven children, of which my grandfather, Elias Compton was one. The other children were: Sarah (Agan); Parmelia (Richmond); John; Benjamin; Margaret (Keller); and Zylpha (Burch).

"Azariah Compton's wife's maiden name was Margaret Burlu. I know nothing of her family.

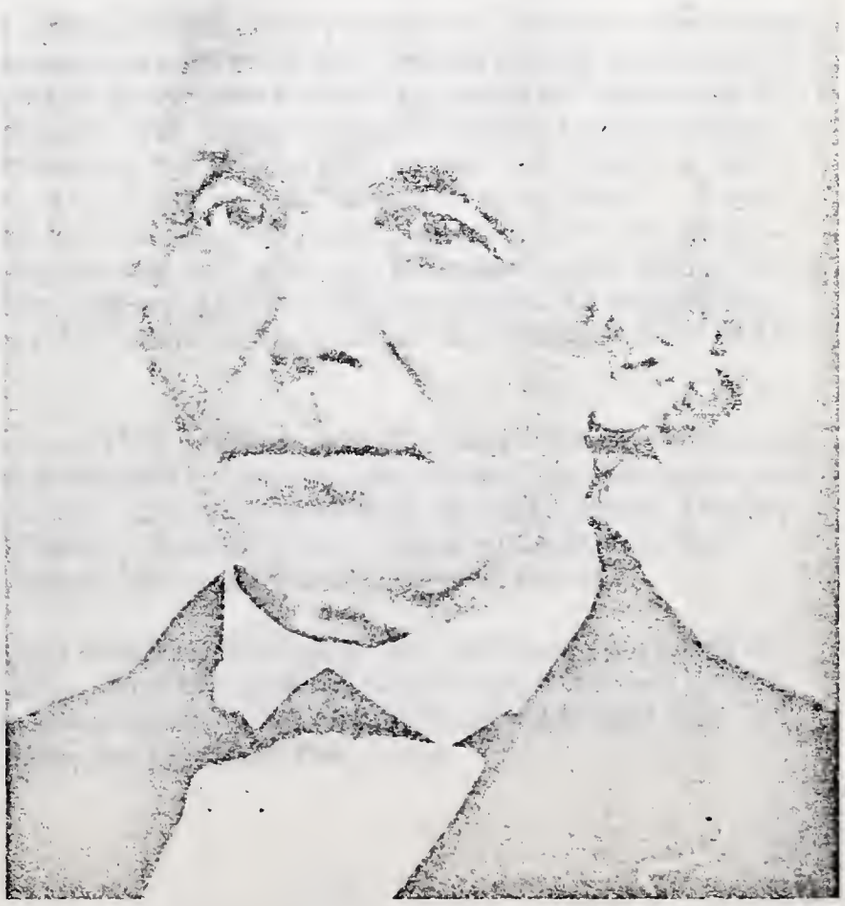
ELIAS COMPTON

"Elias, my grandfather, was born in 1788. He was twice married. His first wife, my grandmother, was Catherine Die, (evidently Holland Dutch, who were numerous in that part of the State). (The marriage took place in New Jersey on March 3, 1812, a Mr. Boggs officiating.) Of this union two children were born; Samuel, who died in infancy and Enoch Drake, my father, who was born at Rosemont, New Jersey, January 12, 1814. He died October 19, 1875, on his farm at Blue Ball, four miles East of Middletown, Ohio. His death was caused by apoplexy following digestive trouble of long standing.

"Elias Compton's second wife was Bathsheba Hill of Rosemont, New Jersey. (Officiated by the same Mr. Boggs according to Deat's History of New Jersey.) His first marriage was in 1812, and the second in 1815; his first wife, my grandmother, having died in the meanwhile.



ELIAS COMPTON (1788-1863)



ENOCH DRAKE COMPTON (1813-1875)

"Elias Compton's children by his second wife, were: Mary Ann (Wagner), Phoebe (Swartz), Joseph, Azariah, Charles and Wilson.

"In 1817, when my father Enoch was a lad of three years, Elias Compton removed by wagon-train to Hamilton County, Ohio and settled in what was then a small village called Mount Healthy. He built a stone house there and it stood until a few years ago.

"He lived here for a number of years until he purchased a homestead about three miles from Springdale, nine miles north of Cincinnati, Ohio. He lived there until the date of his death in 1863. The brick house he built then still stands and I visited it recently. My father helped burn the bricks of which it was built.

ENOCH COMPTON

"Enoch Compton, my father, married Martha McClellan, December 30, 1841. Of this union there were eight children. Sarah E. born February 1st, 1843, died March 21st, 1922; Mary Ann, born July 19th, 1846, died March 10th, 1913; Phoebe Jane, born June 7th, 1849, died March 21st 1903; James Elias, born December 20th, 1853, died October 22nd, 1906; Rebecca Catherine, born August 1st, 1855, died September 20th, 1922; John Wilson, born August 22nd, 1857, still living at this date, July, 1930; Charles Enoch born August 3, 1860, died March 21st, 1906; Frank McClellan, born October 19th, 1863.

History of the Members of Enoch Compton's Family

"The two older children never married. Much of their young life and energy was given to the rearing of this numerous family and the many duties devolving upon the household of a busy farmer. The mother being partially incapacitated physically during the middle part of her life, much of the management of the household devolved upon Sarah. It was she among the children who contributed most to the orderliness of this house and in giving attention to the needs of the children. Mary Ann was always faithful in helping her and did her full share of the plainer and heavier work of the home.

"In December 1872, Jane married Edward Bruce Harkrader, the son of a neighbor, John H. Harkrader, by whom she had seven children: Charles, who died in 1898, Albert Leslie, Carrie (Wilson), Artie (Leeds), Elmer, Ethel, and one unnamed infant which died when a few weeks old.

"Jane and her husband lived near my old home their entire married life. For the greater part of the time they lived on a farm situated on the Dixie Highway about half way between Blue Ball and Monroe, Ohio.

"James married Jane Harkrader, a sister of Edward Bruce Harkrader, in December, 1873. They had three children, Frank, born September, 1875, Henrietta (Ralston), born in 1878 and Harry, born in 1880. The latter has since deceased, leaving one son, James, since deceased. Harry Compton's wife was Verna Williams of Michigan, the two having met when both were students at the University of Michigan.

"James E. Compton was a farmer owning a farm of two hundred and seventeen acres, not far from his birthplace. He had just retired from active work, was President of the First National Bank at Monroe, a nearby village, had built a house there and was just prepared to move into it when his death occurred as noted above. He was a man of great influence in his neighborhood and was often called upon by his neighbors in matters of business and trust.

"Rebecca Catherine married William J. Lackens in January, 1883. They had one child, Eva, who owns and lives on their farm, one and one-half miles southwest of Blue Ball and three miles from Middletown.

"John Wilson lived at home until he was about twenty years old, since which time he has been in the West. Part of the time was spent in Idaho where he was engaged in the logging or lumber business, but the greater part has been spent at Trinidad, Colorado, where he was a superintendent for the Colorado Iron and Coal Company. He has retired from service and business. He was married to Elizabeth Fitzgerald of Wyoming, Ohio, with whom he still lives at this date. They have no children of their own but have taken and raised several.

"Charles Enoch Compton married Annie Tullis of Red Lion, Ohio, and lived his entire life near his old home. No children were born. At the time of his death (1906) he and his wife lived on their farm about two miles southeast of Middletown. His widow has lived for a number of years in Franklin, Ohio.

FRANK M. COMPTON

"Frank McClellan Compton married Mary Ellen (Eleanor) Probasco, November 6th, 1890. Following are the children: Helen Probasco, born November 9th, 1891. She married Stanley C. Allyn, September 21, 1917. They have three children, Charles Stanley, now aged eleven years, Mary Louise, eight years old and Compton, five years old.

"Boyd McClellan (Compton) was graduated from the Dayton High School at eighteen and was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at twenty-two years of age. He then entered the Harvard Law School which he left at the end of one year to attend the Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis, Indiana, preparatory to enlisting for service in the World War.

"He received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, went to the army camp at Chillicothe, Ohio, was promoted to be First Lieutenant and a little later, at the age of twenty-three, was promoted to a Captaincy, and from that time until the end of the war served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Willard Holbrook.

"He was captain of his football team in High School and manager of his team at college.

"During the first part of his service he spent most of his time in Texas with the division guarding the Mexican border. Later they were ordered to France. Boyd had come home, had his army trunk packed and returned to Camp Sheridan with the intention of accompanying General Holbrook to France, in advance of the embarking of their division and in preparation for their reception at the seat of war. At this juncture, and before they had started, peace was declared -- perhaps much to the disappointment of the young soldier who wanted to confirm the propriety of his honorable promotion with a little actual service. On the ending of the war, he returned to Harvard College for one year and then spent one year in private study in his father's office. He was then admitted to the bar of Ohio and has since been practicing law.

"James Drake Compton was graduated from Steele High School, Dayton, Ohio and then took a four years' business course in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated. He was manager of the college football team, a member of the college Mask and Wig (Dramatic) Society and received some other distinctions.

"On his return to Dayton he became connected with the office of The National Cash Register Company where he remained until May, 1929, at which time he accepted a position with The Sea Island Beach Company of Sea Island Beach, Georgia. He still retains that position. He was married in 1924 to Dorothy Fenton, by whom he has one child, Patricia, now four years old.

"Justin Sinclair Compton was graduated from Steele High School at Dayton Ohio, spent four years at the University of Michigan, receiving a degree of Bachelor of Arts, then entered Harvard Law School, where, after three years, he was graduated with a degree of Bachelorof Laws. He was admitted to the Bar six months later and has since been practicing law with his father and brother.

FRANK McCLELLAN COMPTON - PERSONAL

"Coming now to a little more detail in affairs of my own life, I wish to say: That my earliest recollections extend back to the time when I was two years old and when some scenes in the building of our then new house were well fixed in my memory. The details in some of these are such that they could not have been furnished by hear-say, and I am certain that I actually remember them.

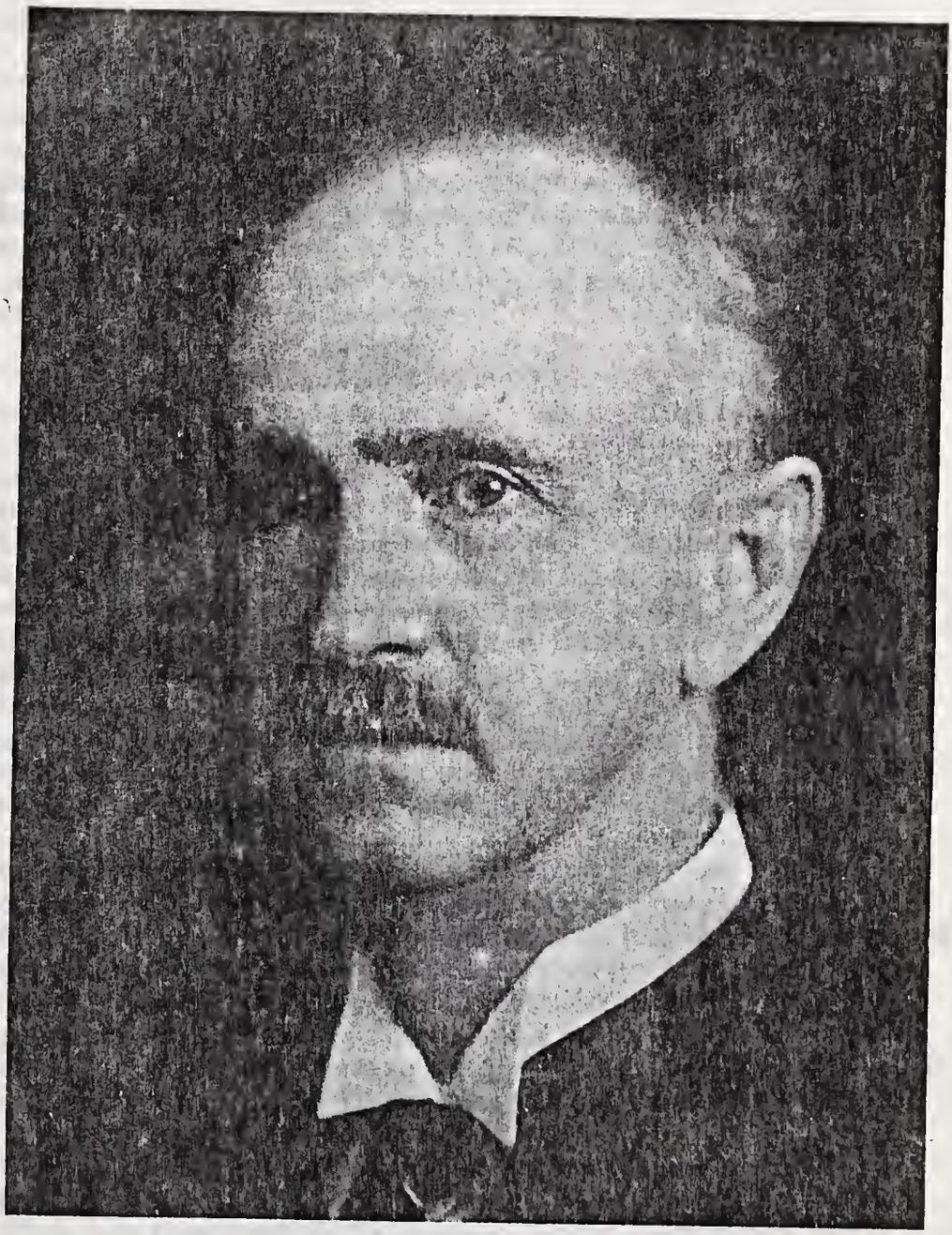
"My life up to the time I was past sixteen was spent on my father's farm, one mile East of Blue Ball, Warren County, Ohio, and in his family, and was not very different from the somewhat prosaic experience of most country born and raised children. If I should make a comparison of the average opportunities had by the boys and girls of that community with those of other localities of which I have knowledge, I would say that fortune was kind to me in placing me in the geographical location where I was born.

"In addition to the attractions that came from a beautiful piece of agricultural country and the somewhat above the average class of the families in that community, I had the especial favor of being situated among numerous relatives, uncles, aunts and cousins who were of a kind that contributed much to my welfare and pleasure.

"My grandfather, James McClellan, Sr., had received in Kentucky a much better education than that of most of the plain farmers who settled in that country. While he was nominally a farmer he never did much work because of a crippled and shriveled arm caused by the nurse allowing him to fall when a small child, but he managed his farm successfully, and in winter time, without cost, taught the neighborhood school where my mother attended.

"My father had only meager opportunities for education, but had the material and the inclination to educate himself so that he was regarded by the people among whom he moved as being one not only with more than the average judgment but with clerical and managerial ability. He was known as having an exceptional command of language, his position and lack of opportunity considered, was an excellent reader and speaker and some of his old record books in my possession, in which are kept accounts in matters in which he served in a clerical or trust capacity, indicate that he had both system and ability. The clean pages of his running accounts, made presumably with a quill pen, would do credit to a trained clerk. I know that my father was valued for his good judgment because I can well remember that his neighbors brought to him many problems for solution. I know too, that he was capable of managing men. If someone in the neighborhood were to head the direction of the efforts of a group of men such as was the case in barn-raisings and other humble enterprises that came their way, he was usually selected to boss the job.

"I remember with the greatest gratitude and kindness, the attention shown me by my relatives in that neighborhood. Uncle William McClellan and his family lived just up the road, less than a half mile away. A little beyond the village of Blue Ball, my Uncle Daniel McClellan, Aunt Mary Auld and Uncle James McClellan all lived on their farms. All of these people seem to have received more than the ordinary portion of culture and refinement existing among the plain people of that community and I am certain that the beneficial influence of this contact had its proper effect in making up my own ideals and conduct.



FRANK McCLELLAN COMPTON
(1863-1931)

"In addition to these on my mother's side, we had the family of my Uncle Wilson Compton three miles away. They too, had an inclination to learning and a desire to lift up to the higher levels, so that they also probably contributed to my welfare.

"It was the beautiful family lives that my mother's brothers and sisters seemed to be able to maintain that most attracted my early trust and ambitions toward that end. (Note that Enoch Compton had no full brothers or sisters.) I remember that as early as the age of twelve or fourteen, I had decided that Uncle Daniel and Aunt Sarah (Rusk) were ideal people socially and that they were maintaining a home which I would be happy to imitate in later years, if it were possible.

"The physical environment by which I was surrounded in my boyhood days was most attractive. Through my father's farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, there ran one considerable creek and two brooks. Our farm was just at the edge of the valley and was what was termed by the farmers 'second bottom land'. Because the alluvial soil from the higher lands above our farm had washed down into the valley this land was very fertile and if there was verdure and crops anywhere in that country they were to be found on that farm. The Lower Silurian strata cropped out there and many were the petrified forms of life that interested my boyhood. I began a collection of fossils when about twelve years old and now have some of them stored away in the attic of our present home. These rock strata cropping out in the streams themselves made little waterfalls and the flowing of the water among the dislodged stones added a charm to the scene as I was very fond of wandering along these streams. The broken part of the farm through which these streams flowed was left in woods, and over these hills there roamed about every sort of animal that could be found on a farm in that neighborhood. Great was my pleasure when I wandered alone amid these scenes and recited aloud the repertory of verse and prose, much of which had been collected from McGuffy's Readers used at school.

"On this farm, besides the commodious frame house which my father built when I was two years old and which still stands (This was torn down to make room for the Middletown interchange on the Dayton-Cincinnati Expressway -- 1960.), there were two tenant houses, and a third old house where I was born and which was used for storage purposes.

"Along two sides of this farm there were public roads. The one running by the front of the house, and which led from the village of Blue Ball to Red Lion, four miles away, was a winding road which led over a bridge and through a little grove just down the pike.

"I do not think I fully appreciated the surroundings then, but as I now remember the setting it was a beautiful natural one. Just across the road there was a fine brick house where there were children of my own age and many were the days that I spent there.

"Mother was socially inclined and our house was headquarters for the relatives far and near and despite the fact that there were ten of ourselves, many were the guests that were added to our circle. While our house was large, these numerous additions sometimes resulted in the necessity for three small boys being piled into one bed. This was all right with us and when the bed once broke down, the pleasure was only accentuated.

"I very well remember that in those days, before boys' rights had been as well established as they are now, this sometimes resulted in the hungriest members of the family being obliged to wait for the second table. That was frequently the result of too much company. Once in a while, by standing up, when there was not room for an extra chair, I found a place beside mother where I was perfectly content to undergo the standing just so I got my part of the meal more promptly.

"It is natural for one to say he had a good mother for, all things considered, there are few bad ones, but I believe that I can properly place unusual emphasis on that word. While she was sometimes a little 'tight' as I thought, with her doles for candy and luxury, her Scotch ancestry made her a successful economist and I am inclined to think that the fact that with this burden of so large a family they could still accumulate what was then considered a very considerable fortune, may be largely to her credit. My father was an indefatigable worked, but he also liked to spend money more freely than Mother and I think he needed her greater foresight in managing the family's affairs.

"Mother was a woman of very intense nature and I can well remember when she became so involved with her duties that unconsciously her lips would be forming some of the words she was thinking and I was left in doubt as to whether there might not be something the matter with her.

"Mother's early training had been scrupulously religious, and she more or less successfully carried some of that training into her own family. My father was a church member and was ordinarily religious, but I think it was mostly left to Mother to make the fine exactions. She was of Scotch Covenanter stock and her grandfather was not satisfied with two sessions of religious worship each day, but insisted on a third and was easily provoked to indulgence on any special occasion. Mother's father carried on twice a day but when it got down to our family I think my father declined to take so much of his very busy time in devotion and the religious ceremonies of the day were narrowed down to my father's saying grace at each meal.

"While Sunday rescued us from the hard labor of the week during the working season, it had some exactions that did not make a good impression upon me and my brothers. Instead of a happy day of rest it was one which had to be pursued, for the most part, with religious study or devotion. Preparations began

Saturday night when ten pairs of boots and shoes had to be polished up ready for the morrow. All reasonable preparation of food that could be as well made the day before was done. A journey of four and one-half miles to the United Presbyterian Church at Monroe, was always in order unless we could show signs of invalidism or incapacity that would pass muster with the parents who always considered well whether the symptons were genuine or pretended. We did not get back from Church until about one o'clock and that late hour found us all ravenously hungry. I think I was of a cheerful disposition and might have whistled a good deal and might have sung some too, but the ban was on all whistling and the singing was for the most part confined to the dreary psalms that were found in the United Presbyterian Church Psalter.

"The study of both the primary and the advanced catechism, together with reading of the Bible and, possibly, a good deal of inward denunciation of our unfortunate lot, made up the greater part of the afternoon. A little later when I was called upon to do a man's work in my early teens, I found it necessary to take a large part of the afternoon in resting up with a good sleep in preparation for the labor of the next day. I was known as a 'tender plant', as mother sometimes called me, and did not possess the endurance needed for heavy farm work.

"Many were the parties, church socials, literary society meetings and other affairs that were brought to our house. This was because it was commodious and because my mother was very congenial in her attitude toward other people and always tried to make them have a good time. Many of these were connected with the Church.

"Of course, I enjoyed these simple affairs because many of the sources of entertainment now had by the young people of this day were not in existence and the expenditure of money for some of them that is now thoughtlessly incurred would have been the extreme of recklessness in those days. I remember that if I got as much as a dime for the annual school picnic or any occasion of that kind, I was satisfied and possibly spent a good part of the time in studying out in what way I could best apply the money. I did not feel this limitation pinching me however, since about everybody else was doing the same thing.

"My father died when I was twelve years old. Up to that time my life had been about the average routine life of a country boy, with some home and social advantages that most of them did not have. On the death of my father however, the situation changed somewhat. While he was quite well off, as that expression went then among the country people, owning a good farm without incumbrances, and having considerable money besides, he left no will so that mother was left with only that portion of his estate which the law gave her. It is true that all of her children were loyal to her and did not disturb her in the possession of the farm and its income, but she was sensitive, felt that she was receiving something that did not legally belong

to her and was inclined to regard her situation as one which demanded the greatest economies. She knew from observation and experience that thrift and industry were the only means which might help her to maintain the considerable family that was her household. At that time only my brother James and sister Jane had been married.

"The result of this estimate on the part of my mother of her situation was that she was inclined to require the most of her boys in the matter of industry and to withhold from them and the other members of the family that which she believed was unnecessary. I remember very well that she kept us going industriously, and that as soon as we were home from school, clothes were changed and we were obliged to see that the numerous chores incident to the care of a large number of live stock were done. Saturdays were not holidays with us as a rule, since the lack of attention to some things through the week made her think it was necessary to have that a work day for her boys. With this kind of a program we were pretty busy boys during the whole period from the date of my father's death until I left, when in my seventeenth year, to go away to school.

"I had been pushed forward a little in school and was in most of the classes of my brother Charles and those of his own age who were three years older. I think that I must have received a little more attention at home than had been given some of the older children and that this accounted, in part at least, for my promotion. I was invited into the local literary society as its youngest member, and occasionally participated in its performances with recitations and readings. This brought me to the notice of a neighboring farmer named Culbertson, who was the only full-fledged college graduate among the farmers of that community. He was a deeply religious man and it was very natural that he should think that my alleged literary and speaking possibilities should properly fit me for the ministry, and he gave me, and I think my mother, some talks along that line. My own inclinations however, never moved that way. Occasionally hearing of the glory of law and politics inspired me to wish that my future move should be in that direction. I remember that this was my decision when I was twelve or thirteen years old.

"My father and mother were very favorable to education and unlike most of the farmers of that day, wanted to send at least some of their children away for a complete education. My older sister declined to go, largely I think because she saw the need of her attentions at home and possibly partly because she thought herself too old when the opportunity offered. She was scholarly in her attainments, her meagre opportunities considered. In her limited sphere, her inclinations were toward learning and higher culture. She made frequent use of the dictionary, making it a rule to always know the meaning of any word she saw.

"She was an excellent reader, and during the last year of my study at home she volunteered to read dry law books to me so that my own eyes might be saved. My sister, Jane Harkrader had a full college education, but by the time we younger children had arrived at the age for going away to school my father had died and mother did not feel that she had the means to encourage us. However, she was inclined to believe that inasmuch as I appeared to be a frail specimen physically, it would be better for me to get an education and pursue some career other than farming. She readily agreed that I might aim at the law, so when I was past sixteen she consented and with the encouragement of the teacher at our local village school, I went away to get a little education. I spent one year in preparation and then entered what was known as the scientific class of the National Normal University, at that time a thriving school of about one thousand students and located at Lebanon, Ohio. This was only eight miles from home so that reasons of economy, perhaps, had much to do with my selection of this school. At eighteen I was the youngest of a class of one hundred and twenty and was doing satisfactorily to myself until my health made it necessary for me to leave. Between that date and the opening of school next year I obtained employment as a traveling salesman for the Hall's Safe and Lock Company at Cincinnati, Ohio. My success was fair. Because I was the youngest of fourteen salesmen I think I received some undue favors and my accomplishments were held up as an example to urge on some of the other salesmen. I entered school again and was again obliged to leave. The doctors were not very certain as to the nature of my trouble but the symptons indicated disturbed heart action and I think the common reputation was that I had heart trouble and would not long survive. I now know, with reasonable certainty, that I had a very good heart and that the difficulty was digestive.

"I was graduated in August, 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. This degree did not weigh very heavily with me, since I then knew that of itself it meant nothing. My diploma was never honored with a frame and has since reposed in obscure storage. My vacations were used to further improve the condition of my pocketbook which was rather poorly supplied. A part of the first year's expenses was obtained through trapping fur-bearing animals in the neighborhood. The scent of the polecat on the soles of my boots at times, gave me a little embarrassment in school when I was near the stove, and the scholars would sometimes make a demonstration, but I persisted and had quite a snug sum ready for school.

"My first year's expense for a year of forty-eight weeks, which was the calendar in that school, was two hundred and sixty-four dollars, all told, including clothing for the year. This small figure was obtained in part, by the closest economies, among which I remember an attempt to live on table board that cost one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. I could not stand it and moved up to one dollar and a half a week and later on

indulged in what was called a liberal expenditure of two dollars per week. Then, two dollars would, of course, buy more than twice the amount of necessaries that could be purchased now. Wheat was selling from sixty-five cents to seventy-five cents per bushel and pork on the hoof brought only three or four dollars per hundred. The University itself maintained a dining kitchen at one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. I remember how Professor Holbrook used to dilate at the beginning of the year on the 'wholesome and nutritious food' which was there served.

"While I had a few hundred dollars left me as a part of the cash of my father's estate, and while I had received from mother a meagre rental for my interest in the real estate, it was necessary for me at this time, to replenish my funds and I decided to do that by teaching school for one year. Perhaps by favor because we were neighbors to some of the directors, I was permitted to take charge of the village school which I had attended a few years before as a pupil. There were some misgivings as to whether I could control the older pupils with whom I had attended this school, but there was never any trouble and I taught all the grades from the Kindergarteners to a nineteen year old girl who wanted to know something about algebra and higher mathematics.

"My experience was entirely satisfactory to me and I think to the Board of Directors, since they tried to persuade me to remain another year by advancing my salary to the then unheard of rate of three dollars per day. My first year had been at two dollars and fifty cents, and no one had received more. That three dollars, then, was equal to double that amount now, in its purchasing power. This did not tempt me however, as I was decided to go after the law. A part work and part study program had been secured by me in prospect through my advance appointment as deputy Probate Judge of Warren County, under one of the contestants for that office had he been elected. Probably fortunately for me, that candidate failed by five votes to get his election.

"I then decided to enter a law office with the expectation that with the accumulation from the year's teaching and with going out and working at vacation time, I would be able to get through. I entered the office of Craighead and Craighead at Dayton, Ohio, September 13th, 1885; that then was one of the two leading Law firms in Dayton. The law only required study for two years at that time but I decided to continue my studies until the spring of 1888, when I went to Columbus to take the Bar examination.

"The examination in those days was not as difficult by any means as it is today. If present requirements had been made then, I am sure that all of us would not have gone through as we did. The person of greatest prominence who was admitted that day was James R. Garfield, son of the late President James A. Garfield, and who sat at the same table with me in taking his examination.

"After being admitted, my physical condition still being far from satisfactory, I decided to spend eight months at home in order that I might improve my condition. I did this, much to the pleasure of my mother and two maiden sisters who still lived at home, and I remember with great pleasure, my out-of-door occupations. It was not hard work, but only such 'tinkering' as I saw fit to engage in and there are always plenty of matters to receive attention in the buildings and other improvements on a farm. I had some of my law books with me and did a little further reading. It was during this vacation that I had the temerity to compose a lecture on a comparison of the Mosaic and Geological histories of creation. At the request of the local minister I gave this at the Blue Ball Church instead of a regular sermon. I never made further attempts along this line and the effort probably received all that it was entitled to through the one audience.

"On January 2nd, 1889, I came back to Dayton and opened my law office in a room in the Odd Fellows Temple at the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson Streets. This room had been rented by Mr. Charles Snyder, the father of Walter Snyder, the attorney, who was then engaged in water-works, pipe laying and contracting. We had but the one room and my private conversations with my clients were necessarily in an undertone. I think my sub-rent was six dollars per month. Two years later and just after I had married, I formed a law partnership with Daniel W. Allaman and our offices were located in the old Journal Building, across the alley from the Court House. This partnership continued less than two years. Mr. Allaman was elected to the Legislature and was later invited to a junior membership with the well established office of Sylvester H. Carr and we accordingly dissolved, I keeping the library and office equipment.

"In the fall of 1893 my attention was called by a friend to the fact that a secretary of The American Loan and Savings Association was about to resign on account of some differences with his Board of Directors and it was suggested that I might take this on as an adjunct to my law practice. I had no thought of doing any of the clerical work which the title to the office would imply, but decided that this might be a considerable assistance to my legal practice and the meagre finances with which I was then equipped. I accordingly tried for the place and got it. My salary at the start was one thousand dollars per year, but out of the legal work growing from this business I could double that. This gave me a substantial foothold for a future and encouraged me to use what means I could to develop the business of the Association. It had then assets of a little less than two hundred thousand dollars and was burdened with some unfavorable reputation coming through the misconduct of two previous officers. I was warned by a friendly attorney who knew the situation, that I could not live this down and make it go, but with much labor and much time we were able to put the Association on its feet and were later on to be gratified with a rate of growth greater than that of any other such association in Dayton.

"It was fortunate for me that I took on this line of business as an adjunct to my general practice, for in 1897, while trying a case in court, I suffered a heat prostration which was the beginning of a general physical breakdown. At no time however, was I fully incapacitated and at all times seemed to be able to do mental labor. I was able to keep my hand on the management of the Association and with the excellent assistance of one member of the office, business went along about as usual. In the spring of 1898, on the advice of my physician, who had diagnosed my trouble as gastric, I went to the Battle Creek Sanitarium for a course of treatment which extended over fourteen weeks. During this time I still kept in touch with the business of my office, directed the disposal of a considerable number of cases that hung over from my practice, and took care of the legal affairs of the village of Brookville of this county, for which I had been previously employed for a number of years.

"I did not make marked physical improvement while at Battle Creek, but I there learned, as I believe, how to do the best for an indifferent body, physically, and I am sure that if I had not gone there I would not be living today to tell this story.

"For twenty-four years I lived principally on zwieback and milk and in all of that time I was absent from home only six evenings, and two of these for only a part of the time that I had intended to spend away. I now think I carried my rules to extremes and believe that if I had branched out a little more in my diet I might have sooner shown signs of improvement physically. This came gradually by experiment so that now, instead of each day being just one more burden to dispose of, I have a feeling of well-being and think I enjoy myself as well as anyone can do. I can do twice as much work as I could twenty years ago.

"I am now somewhat in doubt about the necessity for so rigid a discipline as I observed, but believe that the greater cause for my slow climb back up from the depth to which I had fallen was that I was attempting to do more work than I was physically capable of doing. At all events as soon as Boyd came from Law School and assumed some of my duties and much of the worrisome part of my routine, I made much more rapid progress than before. Now that I have both Boyd and Justin in the office and that both are fully equipped for the duties devolving upon them, I have turned over the bulk of the legal work to them and thus find myself much relieved and in the possession of a little more leisure time than I have ever known before.

"In 1897, I formed a partnership with William Chapman. He entered the political field, becoming a state Senator and the association was discontinued at the end of two years.

"Later in 1899, Charles A. Funkhouser became my partner in the practice of law and under the firm of Compton & Funkhouser, this arrangement continued for nineteen years.

MY GRANDFATHER, ELIAS COMPTON SENIOR'S FAMILY

"Joseph, the oldest son lived in Ohio for a while, but later married in New Jersey and spent the remainder of his life near his father's old home. He had two children, Austin, now dead, and Ida Booth, formerly Ida Dewey, now living with her husband at Batavia, New York. She had no children.

"Mary Ann Compton, Elias Compton's oldest daughter, married a farmer named Wagner and spent the most of her life at Liberty, Illinois. Her oldest child was Clara Moses, now living at Great Bend, Kansas, and the widow of the Moses who built up the large flour milling business advertised throughout the country now by a brand of flour known as 'Moses' Best'.

"Alice Wagner, second daughter of Mary Ann, married Morris Collins and is now living with her children in California.

"Charles Wagner, oldest son, lived most of his life at the old home at Liberty, Illinois, where he was engaged in business, but is now living with a son at Beardstown, Illinois, not far from his old home.

"Harry Wagner, another son, lived to maturity, went to California and is now dead.

"Of Mary Ann Compton's grandchildren, two have become professionals, one a lawyer and another a civil engineer.

"Azariah Compton, next oldest of Elias Compton's sons, lived most of his life on a farm not far from Springdale, but later removed to Wyoming, Ohio, where he died. In his early days he was a wagonmaker; later married Alice Flemming and with her spent a large part of his married life on the farm. They had three children, Frank, of whom I am a namesake, who, after graduating from Kenyon College, practiced law in Chicago for many years and then removed to Los Angeles, California, on account of his health. He died there. His wife's maiden name was Eva Potts. They had one child, now Grace Ransom, the wife of a printers' ink manufacturer at Toronto, Canada. She has visited our house and is a very interesting woman. They have had no children of their own but have adopted and raised two boys.

"Alice Compton, the only daughter of the family, married and died a few years since at San Francisco, California.

"Edward Compton, the younger son lived first at Peoria, Illinois, after his marriage, where he was secretary of the Truesdale Manufacturing Company, and later removed to Chicago, Illinois. For many years he was business manager for a wealthy real estate owner in Chicago. He died two years ago leaving two children.

"Phoebe Compton, youngest child of Elias Compton, married a man named Swartz at Liberty, Illinois, and later removed with him to Kansas. They were separated and his whereabouts for

forty years was unknown until their daughter Mary, who is now employed at the Government Sanitarium in California, found him living the lonely life of a miner at some place in the Rocky Mountains. I think he is now dead.

"Other children of Phoebe were Harry and Charles O. Swartz, the latter now in middle life starting in the practice of law in Chicago. He is specializing in interstate commerce matters.

"Charles B. Compton was the third oldest son of Elias Compton. He lived and died on the old farm of his father near Springdale, Ohio. He married twice. I have forgotten the maiden family name of his first wife, but her first name was Maggie and by her he had one child, now Ella Ellis, living at Covington Kentucky. She has three children, one a son who is now practicing law at Cincinnati.

"By his second wife, whose maiden name was Mattie Hunt, one child, Clarence, was born. He lived most of his life on his father's farm and died a few years since at Hamilton, Ohio. Mattie Hunt Compton, his mother, also died there about six years ago.

"Wilson Compton was the youngest son of Elias Compton Senior, my grandfather. He had four children by Elizabeth Hunt, who was a sister of Charles Compton's second wife. The oldest child was Elias, who, after graduating from the Presbyterian College at Wooster, studied theology and graduated from that department of Princeton College and then became an instructor and later a Professor of Metaphysics and Philosophy in the University of Wooster. He continued in that position until he was seventy years old and for many years was Dean of the Faculty.

"Elias Compton Junior, honored by his own accomplishments, has been still further honored through the attainments of the members of his family. There were four children and all were honor pupils in college. Wilson became a lawyer and is now Secretary of The American Lumbermen's Association, at a very generous salary. He lives in Washington, D. C. (Note: Wilson Compton later became president of Washington State University.)

"Karl, after graduating at Wooster, received a doctor's degree in physics, at Princeton College. Later he became President of a small college in Oregon but gave up that position when he was called back to Princeton to head the physics department of that institution. While at Princeton, Karl Compton attained some fame through his special study of the atom. I once heard that the Rockefeller Foundation had placed Fifty Thousand Dollars a year at his disposal for use in the special study of the atom and especially as to the possibility of breaking it up and converting its infinite power to practical use. Because of his standing in this field numerous offers were made him by other colleges and at one time the Trustees of Princeton College offered to give him a life commission at the highest salary ever paid any Princeton Professor.

"Karl Compton has lately been honored through his election, at a comparatively early age, to the Presidency of The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston. He was selected by the outgoing president as a worthy successor to his honors. This school is regarded as standing at the head, in point of importance, among all the scientific and technical schools of the country. That he should receive this great honor while he is yet in his thirties, is indeed a great distinction.

"Arthur Compton, now head of the Physics Department of the University of Chicago, is another honored son. He has specialized in the investigation of the phenomena of light. His inquiry has had for its purpose further settling the question as to whether light is corpuscular, and really matter traveling at the enormous speed of one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles per second, or whether it is solely due to the formation of waves, in what for some more certain name, scientists have called 'ether'. As is generally known, it has not been established that there is an entity of this kind filling all space, and its existence is only theoretical.

"Galileo first propounded the theory that light was really a substance and that its emanation continued for a necessary length of time, however great, would gradually exhaust the source. This was disputed by Sir Isaac Newton who was inclined to the wave theory. Arthur Compton's apparatus and long continued experiments seem to have demonstrated the correctness of Galileo's theory and has been acknowledged as probably correct to the extent that two years since he was awarded the Nobel prize, the Swedish prize offered each year to the scientist who has made the greatest advance in physics.

"This honor did not come to Arthur Compton without great labor and his wife has said that many were the midnight luncheons carried to his laboratory when he did not give up his work to take needed rest. I believe I will venture far enough to prophesy that Arthur Compton will be further heard from in the future. He has been a guest at our house and I have heard him lecture and show the marvelous photographs of the mysterious actions of light and matter. (Note: Arthur Compton was head of the team of men who perfected the first atom bomb at the University of Chicago. He died in 1962 and Karl died several years before.)

"Mary Compton, now Mary Rice, is the wife of Herbert Rice who has just been elected President of Ewing College, a Christian College of considerable importance, located at Allahabad, Northern India. She is a very interesting woman, and has just now finished a tour covering many of the American Cities in the interest of this college and missionary work as a whole in India.

"Three of Elias Compton, Junior's children have found a place in 'Who's Who in America', an unusual thing in one family. The mother of these children was a German woman, named Augspurger. She had a fine mind, had obtained a college education after she knew she was to marry Elias Compton, and I think the results of this union furnish a marked demonstration of the possibilities of eugenics.

"William Compton was the next oldest son of Wilson Compton, Sr. He married Anna Van Dyke and lived the greater part of his life on his father's farm one half mile from Monroe on the Dixie Highway. His wife died about two years since and he has been living since that time with his daughter, Mrs. Currier, on the road leading from the Dixie Highway directly west to Middletown. They had three children, all of whom are married, the two sons now living in Middletown.

"Charles Randolph Compton was the third child of Wilson. He graduated from the University of Wooster then from the Theological School of Princeton, married a Miss White, a sister of the Campbell White who has become nationally known in the missionary and religious field and a sister-in-law of John B. Mott, who has become internationally known as a leader in the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Charles Randolph Compton had four children, Leila, Martha, William and Charles, Junior. Martha will be married within the next few months to an engineer in Montreal, Canada. The elder son is a physician and is located at Cincinnati, Ohio. The younger son has graduated at the University of Wooster and is now studying for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Leila has been secretary to the President of Wooster College and has also had some experience as a teacher in New York and at home.

"The one daughter of Wilson Compton, Sr., Anna, was married to Charles Griesmer, then a business man at Monroe, Ohio, and later connected in a large way with real estate developments at Hamilton, Ohio, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He died a few years ago and his widow still lives in their home at Middletown.

"This covers, in a cursory way, the descendants of my grandfather, Elias Compton. Most of them have been farmers, but among the number have been eight lawyers, two ministers, one doctor, three college professors, one dean of his college, one president of The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, two doctors of philosophy (one a Nobel Prize winner), and two who have held prominent positions in the business world.

"If I could recite briefly the characteristics of the descendants of Elias Compton I would say first, and best of all, that they have been people especially noted for their integrity and upright citizenship. They were not especially qualified socially because they did not indulge in some of the pretense and exercise some

of the blandishments that are usually a part of the makeup of those who are socially inclined and who achieve the greatest popularity. Most of them have been too free to speak their mind whether it was agreeable to their hearers or against their own interest to do so, or not. I have never heard of anyone of my grandfather Compton's descendants who was accused of either crimes or misdemeanors and I have knowledge of only one civil court controversy in which either of them was concerned and that was only in a minor matter concerning wages and tried to a Justice of the Peace. I happened to be attorney for my uncle in that case and he was proven right in the higher court.

"Frugality was another quality of my grandfather Compton's descendants. He acquired a considerable estate and practically all of his descendants have been well-to-do, especially on the male side of the family. They were mostly known as very substantial farmers and their standing in the rural communities in two instances was shown by the fact that two of them were successively made presidents of a local bank."

The quoted notes of Frank M. Compton were written in 1931, the year of his death. Of his brothers and sisters only John Wilson Compton survived him, and that only by several years.

I am in possession of some letters passing between Enoch Drake Compton and Martha McClellan, dated both before and after their marriage, which display to a high degree the elegant phraseology and social amenities taught in the country public schools, provided by the Ordinance of 1787, only a relatively few years after the Northwest Territory was opened to settlement. The spelling leaves something that could be improved upon. Perhaps dictionaries were in short supply. A few of these letters are quoted, but the excellent handwriting will not be apparent in the typed rendition.

Letter: From Enoch Compton
To Martha Phillips McClellan During Their Courtship

Springfield February 18th 1841.

Miss

It is with pleasure I take my pen in hand to announce to you that through the blessings of Divine providence my Father's Family are enjoying good health at this time, hoping these few lines may find you enjoyingthe same blessing. It is with pleasure I take my pen in hand to address you in my

incorrect manner to express to you that regard that is existing with me for you, as I do esteem the qualifications that you possess above any other young ladies that I have ever had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with. This you may think is flattery but you may be assured it is the truth, as you are the first one that I ever had the regard for as to ever think of entering into to those ties which should never be broken until death separates. As this is the sentiment of my mind and as we conversed on the subject when I last had the pleasure of addressing you personally, and you gave me an answer agreeable to the sincere wish of my heart, but not withstanding it may be mere flattery with you, as I am well aware that such has been the case in some instances with some individuals -- if it is the case with you which I hope it is not, I hope you will do me the favor to make it known to me in your address if you should do me the favor to send me one, as my affections towards you are inexpressable, and for that reason and that alone, if it is flattery the sooner it is made known the sooner it will be subsided with me --- This you will find to be an incorrect composition, But as it is my fortune more than fault I hope you will do me the favor to look over it --- I arrived home on the evening I left your Father's residence about 1/2 past seven o'clock with a tolerable good sprinkling before I got there and I hope if I should with your permission have the pleasure of visiting at your Father's house that I may not be grieved again by having a lame horse to Doctor during the time I am there. As we were talking of a party when I was there if you request me to call you will please to inform me in your letter when it is to be, and I should be pleased to have the pleasure of enjoying myself at the same, this looks like begging an invitation but it is not designed as such, as I should not have mentioned about it if it had not been owing to the conversation during the time I was there.

I expect my Brother Joseph will start for the state of Illinois with some other young men in our neighborhood about the first of March. I wish you to remember my well wishes to your sister Jane.

I conclude with my well wishes to your prosperity through life and remain your most affectionate Admirer.

(Enoch D. Compton)

(Miss Martha McClellan)

May the Lord direct us in the way that is right and order all things for the best.

To Miss Martha McClellan
Middletown Post Office
Butler County, Ohio.

The spelling and punctuation errors are retained as in the original. Joseph Compton was a half-brother to Enoch. These and the subsequent letters were kept in an old geography book for preservation, and were discovered in 1922 on their daughter Sarah's death. This quoted letter consisted of a folded sheet written on the first, second, and third pages, and thereafter folded into an envelope, the center of the rear page serving for the address and a written postage cancellation. The folded letter was sealed with red wax, remnants of which still adhere thereto. The writing is in a fine but shaded cursive script in blue ink and very legible. Curlicues, serifs, and paraphs are freely used, but the sentences are rarely set off by proper punctuation including periods.

The next letter is from Martha McClellan sent to Enoch Compton at Springdale, Ohio, bearing the date of July 6, 1841.

Middletown July the 6th 1841

Most honered sir by your request I take my pen in hand to answer your affectionate letter which I received the third which was a satisfactory one to me altho it was some what grievous to me to learn you had enjoyed such poor health during the two months altho I was not disappointed in hearing it as I supposed it was the cause of your long silence therefore I wated with patience hoping to hear from you or once more have the pleasure of enjoying your company. I now will inform you that my fathers family have all enjoyed tolerable good health since you was here. I have no reason to complain of my health but I have not enjoyed as good health as formerly.

I have been going to school the principle part of the time since you was here I have been endeavoring to improve my self as you are well aware I have great need of better education. You request me to inform you wheather my mind has changed or been led another way by your long absence I answer you no it has been my most distent thought to change my mind another way or place my affections on anyone else the regard that is resting in the limits of my heart is not to be removed so easy. I retain the same regard for you that I have expressed to you formerly it is a gratifying pleasure to me to have the honour of addressing you epistolary if I cannot personally. I cannot with my pen express to you the satisfaction your letter was to me as I have had many a serious thought on the occasion and have endeavored to banish it from my mind but it was all in vain. I could not convince my self that it was your intention to disappoint me when you were here.

I supposed you ware sick or if you had ritten it had been miscarried. I have visited my sister Holmes since you was here but did not hear from you during my visit their as it was but short I could not call to see you altho it would have been pleasing to me. I do sincerely request you to visit me as soon as your health will permit as time will pass slowly to I enjoy the pleasure of your company. if it is not convenient for you to address me personally I request a few lines - - -

I will just mention their is an appointment for a Singing School at my Fathers Tuesday evening the 20 of this month I would be happy to have you attend if it is agreeable to your health

Jane wishes you to remember her I now conclude with a loving and ---- sincere heart until death

Martha McClellan

Enoch D. Compton.

1946275

The above letter is as legible as the one written by Enoch Compton on February 18th, 1841, but the spelling and punctuation is not as good. The same blue ink and cursive script seems to indicate that there was a commonly used book on penmanship in existence in the public schools in the area.

The next letter is written after the marriage of Enoch Compton and Martha McClellan.

January 5th 1851

Mrs. Compton

I take my pen in hand to address you with a few lines to inform you that I am enjoying good Health at present, and Hope you and the rest are enjoying the same, the rest of the family is well Anna is well. She enjoys herself tollerable well. She wants to see Mother and Jamy. I got her a doll last tuesday. Maryanna she dressed it. She is Highly pleased with it. I was quite unwell a few days after I was up. I had something like the quinzy so that I was not able to perform any Labor I just commenced threshing on thursday last. I sold what lard we had to spare, at 7 cts per lb, I sold 105 - lbs. I am anxious to hear from you and would be Exceedingly glad to see you, but I dont know when I will Have an opportunity unless you can come down as I shall Have to improve the time while I can

have the use of the barn, I will try and get Wilson to come up after you if I can as soon as an opportunity affords, they are going to kill their Hogs tomorrow if the wether will admit -- I Have sold the little mare to Abraham Brower for $55) cash in Hand. I should like to purchase another if I can find one that suits. if any of the boys knows of a Horse for sale about 16 hands or upwards high well proportioned for saddle or Harness, a good bay or Brown with black leggs mane and tale 5 or 6 years old that can be bought on reasonable terms for cash if they will let me know I will try and attend to it. So much for the Horse subject -- I should like to know How Grandfather is if he is living at this time.

I should like for you to write if you cant get an opportunity of coming down this week so that I can get the letter as I am returning Home from my work Saturday Evening. My, the subjects of My letter is some scattering and far between but I hope your Lady Ship will consider the source from whence it came Like the Man that was kict By the Jackass. No more at present

Enoch D. Compton

Martha P. Compton

Frank M. Compton pasted to the original of this letter the following note:

"My Father's letter to Mother when he was at his Father's home and she at hers. My Great Grandfather James McClellan was dying. My Sister Sarah was with Mother and Annie was at Springdale with her father. The 'Anna' mentioned was Aunt Mary Ann Wagner, my Father's half-sister.

F. M. Compton

Sunday Jan. 7 - 1923"

After the marriage of Frank M. Compton and Mary E. Probasco in Monroe, Ohio, on November 6, 1890, the Reverend Colmery officiating, they came to Dayton, Ohio, first living at the corner of Summit and Second Streets near the United Brethren Theological Seminary, moving then to W. Fifth St. between Wilkinson and Perry, and then to 528 W. Third St. Helen Compton was born on Summit St. in 1891, Boyd on Fifth St. in 1894, James on Third St. in 1901, and I also was born on Third St. in 1903. In the latter part of 1903 the family moved to 209 Central Ave. in Dayton View on a 100 x 200 foot lot on the northwest

corner of Superior. The house at 209 Central was on the north side of the lot leaving a corner yard about 65 by 200 feet on which a house was built by my father in 1908 and which was occupied by the family until 1927 when a home was purchased at the corner of Haver and Rubicon Roads in Oakwood. Frank M. Compton, my father, died there in 1931 and mother, Boyd, and I lived there until 1934 when we moved into an apartment at 635 Far Hills Ave., in Oakwood. In 1937 the apartment was given up for a house at 223 Volusia Avenue, in Oakwood, where mother died in 1938. Boyd and I kept house there until Boyd's marriage to Dorothy Breyfogle Craw in 1940, whereupon I moved into a remodeled country house in Clearcreek Township, Warren County, Ohio, about 14 miles south of Dayton on the main road to Lebanon. In 1942 I married Lillian E. Franke of Dayton, she having a child, Caroline, in 1946 at the age of 46. From 1937 to 1946 I was a patent lawyer with the National Cash Register Company. The country house where I lived during that period belonged to my brother-in-law, Charles Stanley Allyn. In the fall of 1946 I joined in partnership in patent law practice with C. B. Des Jardins, in Cincinnati, who was consulting patent counsel for the National Cash Register Company. The 80 mile round trip to Cincinnati six days a week proved to be too time-consuming and I moved to Cincinnati in 1947. In 1948 I was approached to return to The National Cash Register Co., in the patent law department, and moved back to the Oakwood suburb of Dayton at 659 Far Hills Ave. where I have lived ever since.

After the marriage of my sister Helen P. Compton to Charles Stanley Allyn, of Madison, Wisconsin, in 1917, they resided in Dayton, Ohio, first on Salem Avenue between Federal St. and Grand Avenue in the DeWeese Apartments, now razed; next at the northeast corner of

Schantz and Dixon Avenues in Oakwood, Dayton; then on Rubicon Road just north of Springhouse Road in Oakwood; and finally to a mansion they completed in 1928 on Ridgeway Road in Oakwood across from the west terminus of Hadley Avenue. Boyd Compton, after his marriage in 1940 moved into the house on Haver and Rubicon Roads where he lived for one year until his divorce in 1941, then moving to an apartment at 2245 Shafor Blvd. in Oakwood, where he died in 1955. James Drake Compton, after his marriage in 1924, lived on Dixon Avenue in Dayton, Ohio, then moving to his present residence at Sea Island, Georgia, in 1929.

Having deviated somewhat from the subject of the Compton line as it existed at the death of Frank M. Compton, I will here set down some of my recollections of the Compton homestead at Blue Ball, Ohio, which was built in 1865.

The Blue Ball homestead first housed the entire family of Enoch Compton and his wife and children, numbering ten in all. By the time of my birth in 1903 the number living there had been reduced to three by reason of marriage or death, my grandmother Martha (called "Patsy"), Sarah, and Mary Ann. Sarah lived on alone after the deaths of her mother in 1907 and her sister, Mary Ann, in 1913, until her own death in 1922.

The Compton homestead, one-half mile east of Blue Ball, was well known to me, by having visited there many times and finally supervising the clearing out of Aunt Sarah's possessions at her death when I was only 19 years of age. The house built in the middle 1860's, perhaps completed in 1865, rested on a limestone foundation, the upper part being of wood-frame construction. The main part of the house was rectangular and of two stories, with a stone-paved basement under

a part. A one-and-a-half story addition on the west rear half of the house evidently was built later and joined the house with a woodshed of rather large dimensions. This woodshed had a large brick kitchen-type of fireplace to supplement the kitchen stove. The house faced north, and was furnished with a large roofed front porch without railings. As was usual, the house was situated within an enclosing fence of boards leaving a grass yard at front and sides. The front entrance led to a stair-hall which ran rearwardly only a distance sufficient to house the staircase which had two flights with a landing between. Doors opened from the entrance hall to the right and left into parlor rooms. To the rear were rooms for general use as the parlors were kept closed and used only for company. The upstairs was divided into eight or ten small bedrooms. Back of the stair-hall ran a partition wall which with the stair-hall divided the house length-wise. This division probably was by design to house separately any married children or tenants as the need arose. At the time of my first visit to the house in 1905 when I was two years old, only Martha McClellan Compton and the two spinster sisters, Sarah and Mary Ann (Annie) lived there in the west side, tenants occupying the east side. Martha McClellan Compton died at the age of 87 in 1907. I then was four years of age, but I remember her well even to the observance of her difficulty in drinking coffee from a cup because of the "shaking palsy". On the west side of the house the parlor door on the south of that room led into what then was a sitting room of rather large dimensions, having, by count, eight doors -- namely, the mentioned parlor door on the north; on the east side, in order, a door leading to an enclosed rear staircase to the west side of the second floor, a door to the cellar stairway, a door to the east side of the house, and a pantry door leading to a good sized room for food storage and bread-raising.

On the south was a door to the addition which was used then as a kitchen, and on the other side of a mantle decorating a closed-up fireplace was a door leading to a shallow closet in which the china-ware was kept. In the middle of the west wall was a door, seldom used, which opened onto a small stoop overlooking the kitchen garden area. Ingrain carpet, reddish in color, covered the two front rooms, and woven string and plaited rag rugs covered the kitchen. The parlor was furnished with horsehair covered furniture of Victorian design, and two marble topped tables. On the west wall was a mantle decorating a closed fireplace. On one table lay the family Bible and books containing family pictures of the Daguerreotype sort. On the other table was a stereo-viewer with a supply of picture cards. Of course, oil lamps with glass diffusion shades were provided in the parlor, with plain glass chimney oil lamps for the other parts of the house. The general purpose room with the eight doors was supplied with a carpet-covered couch, raised at one end (on which, incidentally, Sarah died), several rockers and a fine cane high back rocker near one of the windows in which my grandmother sat. Various tables of small dimensions held reading material such as the Western Star (Lebanon, Ohio) newspaper, religious papers, and almanacs. What few books were there were kept on closet shelves. The kitchen had a dining table seating at least eight, a floor-to-ceiling built-in wood cupboard, a drop-leaf work table on which stood a drinking water bucket and dipper, a wood-burning stove, a rocker beside the stove used for those needing warmth, a "safe" which is a ventilated movable storage cup-board about four-and-a-half feet high, a shelf for a wash basin, and a mirror cabinet holding soap, a roller towel, and comb and brush. The table remained "set" with cloth, tumblers, and napkins between meals.

The entrance from the outside was through a door on the east side. Outside the kitchen door were a rain-water pump, a well pump, and a bucket bench. To reach the outhouse, a door led from the south side of the kitchen to the woodshed, and from the woodshed a door led to the chicken yard where the "necessary" was situated. Well-worn boards were used to reach it. On our visits from Dayton before 1915 we took a train from Dayton to Franklin where a surrey with driver met us, having been ordered by telephone the day before. Forty minutes were given to make the trip of four miles -- giving adequate allowance for errors in time or of train schedules. Farmers were still using mean solar time while the railroads and cities were using standard time which was twenty minutes faster at that particular place. On arriving at the homestead my father first set the clocks to the correct time as there was no other method to obtain such except with a sun dial or visitor's watches. We usually brought perishable foods with us -- meat, pasteurized milk, and fresh vegetables, if out of season, as they were obtainable then in Dayton in the winter time. Generally we made a visit on February first, Sarah's birthday, and took fresh strawberries, her favorite dish. In such winter season the surrey was fitted with sidecurtains, and furnished with robes (sometimes Buffalo skins) and charcoal foot warmers. After fixing the clocks, my father took a nap on the couch and waited for dinner. The trip home usually started before four in the afternoon. After 1915 we drove our first gasoline auto there, creating astonishment when the trip of four miles from Franklin was made in less than ten minutes. Martha Compton, grandmother to me, was afflicted in the latter part of her life with a nervous condition which I now believe was neurocirculatory asthenia and which probably was inherited by my father, showing up as cardiac

arrythmia, tachycardia, and anorexia, accounting for his "digestive" complaint and fatigue.

Sarah Compton lived alone in her side of the house after the death of Mary Ann in 1913. Sarah was spare, wiry, strong, and originally had yellowish hair, which, when I knew her, later was white, parted in the middle, and fastened in the back. She wore gold rimmed spectacles and was a great reader of the Bible which she went through time after time. Her pride was her ability to spell -- our visits there sometimes becoming a spelling contest between her and my father. She loved company, especially children, and was fond of animals. Her physical appearance followed the McClellans and her positive, self-assured mental traits seemed to follow the Comptons as far as I am able to judge. Mary Ann, also a spinster, was of a less positive disposition, and stayed more or less in the background at gatherings. Of Phoebe Jane I know nothing. James Elias I only vaguely remember, having died at the age of 53 when I was but three years old. He was a big and handsome man with a reputation in the community for intelligence and stability. Catherine, who married William Lackens, was more like Mary Ann in personality. Charles Compton, who married Annie Tullis, also died in 1906, at the age of 46, when I was three years old. His wife was a constant visitor to Dayton, and was a favorite of my father and mother. John Wilson Compton married Lizzie Fitzgerald, a Roman Catholic, and because of family disapproval moved to the then "wild" west where he lived until his death in the early nineteen-thirties. He was in communication with my father all the time, came home for a reunion about 1900, and made several other trips east to my knowledge, one after my father's death. He sent a baby buffalo robe to us which was used in the pony cart we had.

It is of interest to note that of the eight children of Enoch Compton and Martha McClellan only four had children. James Elias Compton had three children, Frank W. Compton (died without issue), Henrietta (Compton) Ralston(died without issue), and Harry Compton (who had one son who died before marriage without issue). Phoebe Jane (Compton) Harkrader had children and grandchildren. Catherine Lackens had one child, Eva, still living and married, but has no children. Charles and John Wilson Compton had no children. The only surviving persons now representing the patriarchal Compton name are my brother James, his son James Jr., and his grandson, James Compton III, and myself. I have one daughter now bearing the Compton name, but this will cease if and when she marries.

As seen by me, my father was most unusual, having a thirst for knowledge, ambition, a strong mentality capable of quick and able decision, a strong sense of family, a first-class legal mind, a business man, all contained in a body dominated by nervous tension which limited his scope of action after the age of 35. Despite his affliction he had enormous personal courage which carried him to substantial success. He was six feet tall, and during the better part of his life never weighed more than 135 pounds. A routine day for him was to rise at 7 A.M., take a sponge bath (he never to my knowledge bathed in a bathtub), dress all but putting on his collar and tie and, without shaving, go downstairs to eat his breakfast in his den before a gas-grate fire, warming his feet. His breakfast consisted of a glass of milk, which he warmed in a silver bowl of hot water until it reached body temperature, and several pieces of zwieback with some butter. Next he would shave in the downstairs lavatory and put on his winged collar and tie. He always was immaculately dressed in custom-made clothes of gray or blue color, and

custom-made shirts. He seldom went to a barber, but had me or another of the family trim his hair, which apparently was black but which when held to the light showed a reddish tinge not seen by reflected light. His moustache was reddish, his eyebrows black, and his eyes gray. Having dressed he either was driven, or drove himself, to his law office, promptly at eight o'clock. Before the advent of electric autos and gasoline autos at our house he drove a horse and buggy. Promptly at ten he would take a half-hour nap, in the earlier days in a rented room downtown, latterly on a couch in his office. At a quarter-to-twelve he headed for home, eating a lunch of milk, zwieback, some tender meat and a small amount of cooked vegetable. After lunch he took a nap until quarter-to-two, often having whatever dog we then had curled beside him. He then would return to the office until four-thirty. Most of his office work was of the conference type, and the dictation of letters and memoranda, at which he was very adept. At home he wrote letters and notes long-hand during his free hours, having them typed the next day. His den was the gathering place after supper for reading and conversation. Mother often read aloud from the National Geographic Magazine, news magazines, and the like. I never knew of my father reading a story or a novel, but he loved history, the natural and exact sciences, biography and exploration, and political and economic news. We children had all kinds of pets including a pony, goats, chickens, rabbits, duck, white mice, pigeons, and whatever we could lay hands on, my father always acquiescing. We always had the most up-to-date mechanical conveniences, a cook, a laundress, and a yard man who also took care of the horses and automobiles. In turn we had electric autos after the passing of the horses, and finally the first of our gasoline automobiles purchased in 1915. The electric autos were not given up

for several years. Upon my older brother Boyd implying father never would be able to run a gasoline automobile, father took the instruction manual which in those days was a mechanics handbook, studied and mastered it, and, without-more, by himself drove our new gasoline auto around the block. On another occasion on being told how difficult it was to hit a golf ball, he arose from the davenport, asked for a club and ball, went into the back yard and hit a ball on his first try -- driving it over the five-foot wall and into the next block. He was a "lone wolf" as far as close friends outside the family were concerned, but many neighbors and relatives came to see him for conversation or advice. For years hardly a month passed that we did not have overnight guests, some staying for days. Father had a great sense of humor and would have paroxysms of laughter that would necessitate his leaving the dining table. He frequently carved and one Sunday when a roast chicken was placed in front of him he peered at it and said, "Mother, where did you get this sparrow?" which hurt her to the point of crying.

Father wanted his children to know about everything, and we found ourselves free to explore and come in contact with every kind of human experience and every kind of people.

Appearing to strangers as a formidable and rather severe personality, he was in reality just the opposite at home. The domestic servants loved him and called him "Pop" behind his back, but always respected him.

Mother was a most pleasant, sociable person, a good housekeeper, cook, and fancy sewer.. Her friends were numerous among the neighbors, in the church, and among the relatives. She was the opposite of my father in that she loved to get out amongst people, the more the merrier.

However, mother and father got along famously, and created a fine environment for the raising of the children.

The whole family, when together, attended the Presbyterian Church on most Sundays, while the children were growing up. Father was a trustee and headed the building committee for the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Dayton. He detested superficial church ritual, though he gave lip service to it --- he was deeply religious, however, in the belief of a Divine Being as there was no other way of understanding the Universe and the yearning of all people for a hereafter.

Our family lived on a rather high scale, father being generous in large matters and parsimonius in small matters. For instance, we had two electric cars and a gasoline automobile at one time, but he kept minute records of the life of each cell in the banks of batteries in the electric cars, and the mileage on all the tires --- all to no avail as nothing could be done about the matter if their performance varied. He used every scrap of used envelopes or other waste-paper that he could make notes on, and kept records on all minor expenses, yet he was generous in allowances of money, clothes, education, domestic help, and pleasure for the whole family. In spite of his constant fatigue and functional trouble, his meetings with strangers were bold and direct, inspiring confidence and belief in what he was saying. Many people, such as neighbors and employees, came to him for personal advice, as did other lawyers.

Looking at our immediate family of father, mother, and children, I cannot help but feel that each was an individual in personality and mentality, yet were held together by a common thread of a way of life that cannot be explained adequately. It is that very continuity of family carried on from generation to generation that defies

the laws of heredity --- just as a religion exists for centuries regardless of the changes in the adherents thereto. Such common thread in families is one of the main reasons for compiling a genealogy. The influence of one male or female ancestor in a social sense may dominate the family picture for quite a few generations.

McCLELLAN

John McClellan (in the early days sometimes spelled McClelland), the progenitor of that name as far back as can be ascertained, originally came from just east of what is now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was a young married man with children when he left with a party of pioneers for Kentucky by way of the Ohio River. He stopped at Royal Springs (discovered in 1774) in 1775, and founded McClellan's Station there. The place is now Georgetown, Kentucky, twelve miles north of what is now Lexington. Lexington was founded by Col. Robert Patterson, one of the younger unmarried men of the party who went on a few miles further. John McClellan went back the next year after his family, and returned, with six men, 9 horses, and 14 cattle. He was killed in 1778 by a Mingo Indian named "Pluggy". The Mingoes were renegades.

I will quote the writings made by my father regarding the McClellan family, and by others. It is apparent that my father's information on the Kentucky period was wrong with regard to his surmise that the first house built by the pioneer party was at the site of Lexington, as is evident from other publications.

I will first quote from the book "Concerning the Forefathers" written by Charlotte Reeve Conover mainly about the Patterson ancestors of John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, founder of The National Cash Register Co. This book was printed by The Winthrop Press in 1902 in a limited edition.

> "In the spring of 1775 Robert Patterson made the definite start in life which meant so much to himself and to his descendants. He withdrew finally from the home that had sheltered him from boyhood, and parted from his family with high hopes for the future. Father and son made a contract which involved on one part a present of a horse and saddle, a gun, a complete hunting outfit, a suit of clothes, a barrel of flour and a few head of cattle to the young adventurer, and on the other part, his

agreement to pre-empt a thousand acres of land in his father's name in the new State of Kentucky. When Robert left his father's home in Pennsylvania, his worldly goods and chattels, according to his own declaration, consisted of a gun, shot pouch, powder-horn, his horse and saddle, and the clothes he wore. To this may be added a share in a drove of cattle which was the first ever brought to Kentucky. Earlier settlers had driven in cows, sheep and hogs singly, but Robert Patterson was the first man to bring a drove of stock for commercial purposes. His share amounted to nine horses and fourteen cows.

"Nisbet, McConnell and Perry accompanied Patterson on the way to Fort Pitt. All were well mounted (for even then young Robert had begun to develop his love for horses); they carried clothing in saddle-bags, and were armed and equipped for bivouac, expecting to join some party for the voyage down the Ohio in boats. Harrod, Boone, Kenton, Williams and Logan were already in Kentucky. The Patterson party passed the summer at Fort Pitt, but not in idleness. By fall a strong company had been made up, and the gathering of seed and provisions began. While some were building covered boats, "broad-horns," as they were called, Robert Patterson and two others penetrated deep into the forest, and spent nearly a month shooting bear and deer for provisions upon the journey. They were successful, two trips with pack-horses being required for transportation of 'jerk,' pelts and fat to the boats, where the furs and skins were exchanged for winter supplies. One hundred dollars is said to have been the monetary value of this commercial transaction.

"The party, which included John McClellan and family, Robert Patterson, William McConnell, Francis McConnell, Sr., Francis McConnell, Jr., David Perry, Stephen Lowry and one other, started down the river early in October of 1775. The boats were partly housed against the winter with gunwales of heavy planks for protection against Indian bullets, and each man armed with rifle, tomahawk and knife. Cooking utensils and scant cabin furniture were stowed away, and concealed under meat and shelled corn were the surplus powder and lead. In one boat were fourteen head of cattle, in the other nine horses. The boats lay by overnight at Fort Henry, Grove Creek and Point Pleasant, but dared not again touch shore until landing at Salt Lick (Vanceburg), Ky., at the end of the two weeks' voyage.

"Bands of Indians had been seen at several points along the Indian shore, but the boats passed in safety, the men on guard every minute day and night. It was once stated by an Indian chief that never a boat-load of whites came down the Ohio River that was not watched from the beginning to the end of the journey by the jealous savages hidden along the banks. In the constant and ever-increasing stream of settlers they foresaw the loss of their own hunting-grounds and the annihilation of their race. The wonder is that any party was allowed to reach its destination unmolested. The McClellan party, however, met with no adventures. The

landscape rolled by, charming them with its beauty. 'Those broad rich acres of blue grass pastures, luxuriant forests and clear streams were, in the Shawanoese language, (Kan-tuck-ee), or (at the head of the river).'

"At the mouth of Salt Creek the party separated, the families and canoes continuing on their way down the Ohio River, while the young men, Patterson, Lowry, Perry and William McConnell, taking a short cut, followed the creek to its source. They crossed Cabin Creek and struck Stone Lick, where Francis McDremond afterwards pre-empted his claim; thence to the lower Blue Licks, where they met Simon Kenton, so famous in Indian warfare, and John Williams, the only white men, to their knowledge, in the country. Another long march through primeval wilderness brought the young explorers across the Licking and smaller branches of the Elkhorn to Leestown, where, after some delay, they met the canoes and the McClelland party.

"While grazing the cattle at the Blue Licks, Robert Patterson enjoyed his first sight of buffalo, the herds moving south in advance of winter. He there killed a big buffalo bull, and one of the other hunters killing a calf, they made their first meal of fresh meat in three weeks.

"It is to be wished that a picture of the party could be inserted opposite this page, but it was a century too soon for the snap-shot camera. The imagination must supply the details. A contemporary historian will help us to do this:

> 'Clothed in their quaint pioneer style of buckskin trousers, deer-skin leggins, linsey hunting shirt and peltry cap, and armed each with a trusty flint-lock rifle, a hatchet and knife, they pulled through the trackless woods and almost impenetrable cane brakes in the direction of the future Lexington.'

"In deciding upon a permanent settlement the question of a water supply generally fixed the location. The historian, tracing Robert Patterson's path from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, is struck with the fact that he made his new home in the Western State on the bank of the same kind of stream that he had left at home. Falling Springs is a clear, rapid little creek that hurries through green fields and woods and is always sparkling and limpid. The emigrants' journey led them to a fertile valley in the midst of which gushed forth just such another stream. Rather it is a small river, and issues full size from beneath a shelving pile of rocks and tears noisily down the valley. This is now called the Royal Spring, and around it is built the picturesque hamlet of Georgetown, Ky. The beauty of the spot so charmed the settlers that they decided this should be their new home. They were joined by several families from the mouth of

the Kentucky River, from the Kingston settlement and Drennan's Lick, and by some young men, among them Alexander and William McConnell, of Pennsylvania, cousins of Robert Patterson.

"After assisting the McClellans to build a stout log house at the Royal Spring, Patterson, excited by the stimulus of exploration and mindful of his promise to his father about land, pushed out from the rest of the party farther into the wilderness. This was in November, 1775. His only companion was a young man named James Sterritt, also on the outlook for land. On the north fork of Cane Run the two young hunters halted tospend the night of November ninth. This was the real beginning of Lexington; for on that very spot, and because of that night's bivouac, afterwards rose the city that for years dominated the whole northwest. There has been much unnecessary romancing by historians about the settlement of Lexington: unnecessary, because the plain truth is romantic enough as it stands. No crusaders in the Middle Ages, no Knights of the Round Table ever encountered more thrilling adventures nor endured more rigid privations, than these plain Scotch-Irish pioneers in buckskin leggings and linsey-woolsey coats. Ranch says: 'The hardships and sufferings of the Puritans in the first years of the Plymouth settlement were not greater than those of the founders of Lexington in her infancy.' In this general statement the historian is more accurate than when he comes to details; for he writes of a camp of six young men on this same spot in June, 1775, when they named the town Lexington. The news of the battle of Lexington could hardly have carried eight hundred miles in two months. Lexington was not named until its formal establishment as a military garrison by Robert Patterson and a company of twenty-five men in 1779.

"Therefore the two young men on that November evening, 1775, were quite unconscious of the significance of their casual camp. Robert Patterson said: 'When I came to the place, I had no intention of improving there, but chancing to kill a turkey, and it being late in the evening, James Sterritt, who was the only person in my company, and I concluded to camp there all night. Sterritt and I proceeded on and came to a spring, where we built a cabin ten or twelve feet square, and deadened fifteen or twenty trees, and marked (R. P.) on a tree. I considered it a remarkably beautiful place.'

"Catherine Patterson Brown, telling in 1855 the story of this camp as she heard it from her father, says:

> 'Near the close of a long day's land-seeking ride from the armed camp at the Royal Spring, father was rewarded with a first view of the site that was to be his home, a beautiful spot, a grove of stately trees, the center of a mass of ripened

cane stretching over gently rolling hills, a herd of grazing buffalo a feature of the scene. A splendid spring in the grove determined his place for bivouac, the winding course of the spring branch through rich grasses marking pasture ground for his horse.

'Fearless and satisfied he enjoyed a night's rest, waking in the early morning to full realization that the object of his Western venture had been accomplished. I remember with what happiness he always told us of that night and morning. He remained at the spring in camp to run the bounds, blazing trees along the lines, with tomahawk cutting into corner trees and other landmarks, his brand ('R. P. Nov. Ninth, 1775,') making legal claim to his first possessions. For this and adjoining tracts, and for lands purchased elsewhere for himself and others he paid scrip and warrants granted to himself, my grandfather and others of the connection for services in the Colonial, Revolutionary and Indian Wars in a period of forty-seven years.

'In the few days' camp at the spring wood was found, and water and stone in abundance, the desideratum of land seekers, and deep loamy soil, fertile beyond his dreams when told of the cane lands two years previous by comrades of the Rangers. He returned to Royal Spring, blazing the way that soon became a familiar route, for he spent as much of the winter at his own spring as he could safely be away, and unmolested by the Indians planned for a cabin, a very hazardous undertaking in opinion of his frontier companions.

'Robert Patterson's hut was built of buckeye poles and stood near the historic Lexington spring, the fertile center of the paradise of the West. The surrounding country, a rich pasture for buffalo, elk, and deer, for centuries disturbed only by Indian hunting camps, had been shelter in turn for whites and savage foes. When early in the year 1777, recovering from wounds, at his Pennsylvania home, he so clearly described the tract and land marks that his brother William, on a trip to Kentucky had no difficulty in locating hut, spring and corn patch. Father's land by right of discovery, a /tomahawk right/ was made good by settlement and improvements, perfected by all necessary legal steps, questioned in court upon adjustment of boundary lines, a title that has stood eighty years.'

"At this time Patterson began to use his knowledge of surveying, which he had picked up from old text-books without the aid of a teacher while visiting at Sweet Arrow farm, and which was very valuable in a new country. A party consisting of Patterson,

Barton, McBride and three others surveying lands near the Licking River, twenty miles north of Lexington, were fired on by Indians; McBride was killed, but not before he had shot two of the assailants. All the others escaped.

"During the remainder of the fall of 1775 Patterson occupied himself in surveying lands on Cane Run and the Elkhorn, and making claims for himself, for his father, and for his brother William. He made about twenty claims, including his own thousand acres, marking some R. P., others F. P. or W. P. He says he marked but few claims in his own name, 'for fear of being called a land robber, a name much detested in the back parts of Pennsylvania, where I had come from.' He then writes: 'I built a cabin on Cane Run, near where Robert Sander's mill stands.' So this was his first cabin on the claim, made in November of 1775, but not occupied as a home until later. Robert Patterson spent the first winter with the McClellans at Royal Spring, and in April assisted in converting the cabin into something like adequate protection against the Indians. Together they felled trees, rolled logs into place, and shortly there grew up a log stockade fort called McClellan's Fort. 'The only garrison north of the Kentucky River and forty miles in advance of any other.'

"The Colonial Government had ordered that if a settler made improvements upon the land, such as clearing off the forests or building a cabin, especially if he raised a crop of corn, he could claim one thousand acres as his own. So Patterson and his friends proceeded to fix their title by a crop of corn. As soon as the weather would permit, in the spring of 1776, he proceeded to Cane Run and, as he wrote it, 'grubbed a patch of corn.' During that summer he and his friends spent some time on the Elkhorn looking after this corn that made his land title; but repeated threats and outrages on the part of the savages made the occupation of small stations not only unadvisable, but impossible. The young men were obliged to return to McClellan's at Royal Spring, where numbers insured safety. As danger of Indian treachery increased, all the settlers lived closer in the forts.

"Robert Patterson's own story covering this period of this life is as follows:

> 'I became an inhabitant of Kentucky in 1775, where in April Perry and McConnell helped in building my cabin of buckeye logs. The first depredations of the Indians in that country were committed that month. The few inhabitants then erected forts and formed regulations by committees who enrolled the militia and performed regular duty, forming one battalion, and the officers were shortly after commissioned by the State of Virginia. I procured pay and rations, which enrollment continued until end of the war. Simon Kenton wintered at Hinckston's, Boone and Harrod at their own stations. The winter passed without alarm or discomfort, and in March I grubbed

a patch of cane ground, planted it in corn after my cabin was up, and tended it alone.

'Indian hunters threatened, and when my crop had been laid by I assisted in building blockhouse and stockade for McClellan's Station. On scouting duty through the summer I protected the corn from grazing buffalo and elk. I spied Indian camps without discovery and gave alarm to the settlements without wasting a shot, as ammunition was getting short. And I trapped bear and deer with bent saplings. I gathered my corn, cured seed for the next year's planting and on pack horse carried it to Harrod's for safety, and cribbed the balance in my cabin, which the hostiles later carried off.'

"At one time the garrison at McClellan's Station was attacked by forty or fifty Indians under the Mingo warrior named Pluggy. With horrid war-whoops they rushed upon the stockade from out of the forest, the whites holding the fort bravely, and after a sharp resistance the savages retreated. Pluggy was killed and the settlers lost valuable men. McClellan and Charles White were mortally wounded; Robert Ford and Edward Worthington were wounded, but recovered. Patterson received a slight wound which was the one that, six years later, almost caused his death or capture at the battle of Blue Licks."

McClellan's station was a refuge and an outpost from whence expeditions were made into the Ohio country.

The following are Frank McClellan Compton's notes of 1931 concerning the McClellan family.

"A brief review of the ancestry of Frank M. Compton on his mother, Martha McClellan's side.

"I greatly regret to say that at this time I know little of my mother's ancestry back of 1775. I know that prior to that date her maternal grandfather and grandmother, James and Nancy Mather, lived in a Scotch Presbyterian Community, known as Irwin's station and located just east of Pittsburgh.

"I know a little family tradition concerning James and Nancy Mather at the time they emigrated from the North of Ireland, from among the Scotch Covenanters who then made up a considerable part of the Protestant population of Ulster County. I repeatedly heard mother tell the story as it was given to her about how Nancy Mather, then Nancy Phillips, of a wealthy and aristocratic family, fell in love with James Mather, a very upright but poor young man; how they could not overcome parental objection and how clandestinely Nancy Phillips stole away with this young man and came to America. As an indication of the ease and luxury to which Nancy Phillips had

been accustomed, my mother said that her mother had heard Nancy Phillips, her mother, say that in her younger years she had not even 'washed her pocket handkerchief'. Another item indicating her mode of life was the fact that in leaving she took with her twenty-one white dresses. I do not know why so many white dresses, unless at that time the fine Irish linen that was produced was the correct material for best dresses. Be that as it may, she later came to the greatest hardships that beset the settlers of a new country and my mother has told me that so sparse was their income in supporting the family of nine children, that sometimes the necessary changes were not at hand and that some of the children occasionally had to go to bed while their clothes were being washed.

"Nancy Phillips Mather never wrote back home and her people never knew what became of her. Mother has told me that her grandmother said that she had started to write several times but her grief and remorse were so great that she could not do it. She did not want to let her family know to what economic extremes she had fallen.

/ON THE McCLELLAN SIDE/

"Collins' History of Kentucky recites that in October 1775, Captain Robert Patterson, (grandfather of John H. Patterson of Dayton), together with John McClellan and family and six other young men, left Pittsburgh in flatboats for Kentucky. It is further recited that they landed at what is now known as Georgetown, Kentucky, and since my great-great-grandfather was the one man of family in the camp, they named it McClellan's Fort (McClellan's Station is correct). He was probably the leader of this expedition at that time, since Mr. Patterson had not yet won the spurs that were later to be his through his experience as a soldier. Remaining here only a little while, they moved to the site of what is now Lexington, Kentucky. This in turn was called McClellan's Station in honor of my great-great-grandfather, John McClellan. (The underscored is not correct.) A little later, during the Revolutionary War, when the Indians were incited against the colonists, my great-great-grandfather fell a victim to an Indian bullet.

"After the defeat of General Anthony Wayne in his expedition against the Indians located in the Miami Valley of Ohio and after the triumphal march to victory of General William Henry Harrison, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, the fertile territory of the Miamis having been made comparatively safe against the molesting expeditions of the Indians, many of the settlers of the then new country of Kentucky moved northward. One band of these, which included my great grandfather, James McClellan Senior, and probably included James and Nancy Mather, my mother's grandparents on her mother's side, moved northward to a place called Columbia, near Cincinnati.

"From this point the fertile valleys of the Miamis were explored by these colonists who divided into two branches forming settlements as they moved northward. One of these branches went up the Little Miami River toward Xenia and the descendants of these Scotch Presbyterians are to be found in Greene and surrounding counties. A United Presbyterian Seminary was located at Xenia by these people and another still survives at Cedarville, not far distant.

"Another company of these people, including my great grandparents on both sides, came northward to Fort Hamilton, now Hamilton, and after staying in the vicinity of that Fort for a while, some of them came still further northward to Dayton. Among the latter was the grandfather of the late John H. Patterson of Cash Register fame. He located south of the then called Village of Dayton, upon a farm which comprises the ground on which the National Cash Register Company's buildings now stand, and considerable territory south.

"My own grandfather, James McClellan, Junior, son of John McClellan of Lexington (should be McClellan Station or Georgetown), Kentucky, bought from John Cleves Symmes, a large land proprietor, a section of ground lying about two miles eastward from the present site of Middletown, Ohio. In 1807 my great-grandfather, James McClellan, Senior, and my grandfather, James McClellan, Junior, came up from Hamilton to this tract of land, built a cabin and began clearing the land. The cabin was finished so that in the spring of 1808 my great-grandfather located there with his family.

"James McClellan, Senior, my great-grandfather, had married Nancy Sinclair, another Scotch descendant. Their children were James McClellan, Junior, my grandfather on my mother's side, who married Mary Mather, daughter of James and Nancy the first emigrants to this country. The main part of the old home of James McClellan, Junior, my grandfather, still stands on the old McClellan farm about two miles southeast of Middletown. My mother has told me that the house was finished when she was but a few weeks old and that in her mother's arms she made the journey to the new home on a sled drawn by horses.

"James McClellan, Senior, and Nancy Sinclair had seven children. Besides my grandfather, there were Benjamin and Daniel McClellan, both of whom lived and died on farms adjoining my grandfather's farm on the West. There was one son, John, who died without being married. There were two girls, Nancy who married Garrett Wikoff and who lived at Mason, Warren County, Ohio. The other daughter, Sarah, who married John Gillespie, and who lived and died on a farm three miles east of Blue Ball.

"My great-grandfather, James McClellan, Senior, was married a second time to a woman named Gillespie from Dayton. By this marriage they had one son, Samuel, who at an early age married and moved to Mississippi, became quite wealthy, owning more than forty slaves and farming a very large estate. Practically all of his wealth went to the support of the Southern Army of the Civil War and his latter days were spent in comparative poverty. He had several children, all of whom as I remember, later visited my father's family.

"Among the children of Benjamin McClellan was Dr. Samuel McClellan, late of Middletown, Ohio; John McClellan, an attorney, late of Middletown, Ohio; and Nancy Ann Glenn, the mother of a numerous family at Urbana, Ohio. One of Dr. Samuel McClellan's children is married to John Drake, owner of the Drake Hotel at Chicago.

"Daniel McClellan, cousin to my mother, had one daughter, Jane Skinner, who lived in Indiana, now dead; one son, Daniel McClellan, who lived on a farm south of Monroe and is now deceased.

"I do not have the exact date of birth of James McClellan, Senior, my great-great-grandfather, but it was long prior to the date of the emigration to Kentucky in 1775, since he died in 1844, in his ninetieth year.

"Mary Mather McClellan, my grandmother, was born on March 21, 1793, and died October 1st, 1844.

"James McClellan, Junior, my grandfather, was born August 21, 1788, and died in 1863 (Note: A family Bible record reports 1861).

"James and Nancy Mather, my great-grandparents, had ten children; besides Mary Mather there were Rebecca Davis, the oldest, died in Muncie, Indiana. I remember when she and her husband visited our family. Martha Morrison, second oldest, died at Bates Station, Illinois. Her husband was William Morrison. Jane Riggs moved to Indiana on her marriage and I never knew much of their family. Ruth Underhill also lived in Indiana. Sally McKee lived and died near Logansport, Indiana. Nancy Mather was unmarried. Deborah Slover lived in Indiana. William and James were the boys. I know nothing of their history.

/JAMES McCLELLAN JUNIOR'S FAMILY/

"The children of my grandfather, James McClellan Junior, were William, James, John, Daniel, Nancy Holmes, who married George Holmes and who died on the William McClellan farm just east of Blue Ball; Jane McChesney who married William McChesney, then a cabinet maker and who died at Blue Ball; Sarah McMullen who married David McMullen, also

a cabinet maker, and who died at the age of eighty-five at their home in Newark, Ohio. Mary (Polly), who married John Auld. John Auld died at Concordia, Kansas, about 1910. James Sinclair, who married Ellen Denise and lived and died on the old McClellan home place; Daniel who married Sarah Rusk, and who died on his farm near his father's farm; John who married Eliza Logan and who died in 1863, and Martha Compton, my mother.

"The children of Nancy Holmes were William, John, Sarah, George and Emma, all now dead. The children of William McClellan were James, Emma and Jane, the first, together with both parents being now dead. The children of Jane McChesney were Sinclair, William and Mary, who married Samuel Wikoff.

"The children of Sarah McMullen were Viletta, unmarried; John, unmarried; James, unmarried; David and William. All of that family are now dead, excepting David McMullen who lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"The children of Mary Auld were Nancy, Mary and James. Mary married Professor William Scheerer. James married Ida Gordon, who lived at Amanda, Ohio. Nancy remained unmarried. All of these died at their home in Concordia, Kansas. James left one son who now lives in California.

"Daniel McClellan had three children. One died in infancy. James Rusk married Rose Newman of Middletown, a teacher. He lives with his daughter, one of his two children, at Los Angeles, California. His wife is dead. William Scott McClellan, a son of Daniel, married Artemisia Iler, daughter of Dr. A. H. Iler, of Blue Ball. Artemisia McClellan is now deceased and Scott McClellan, her husband, lives in Middletown with his unmarried daughter, Lulu. Robert, the other child, is married and lives in Middletown.

"When my great-grandfather, James McClellan Senior, bought the tract of land near Middletown, it was believed to be the property of John Cleves Symmes of Hamilton. Later it was discovered that there was a mistake in the survey and that the Government still owned the property for which my grandfather had already paid Symmes and he was obliged to pay a second time. Because of this error and his inability to pay twice for all of the land, he gave up a considerable portion of that which he had previously purchased.

"The outstanding social qualities of my mother's family were known to everyone in the circle in which they moved, and if I should attempt to name the most popular people of the community, socially, I would certainly include among the number my mother and her brothers and sisters.

"Since the Scotch blood in their veins is ordinarily regarded as being a little stiff and cold, I think that the unusual warmth and emotion which they all exhibited must have come through whatever of Irish there was in my grandparents. I think the combination of the two kinds of blood gave a splendid result, for while these people had the most companionable dispositions, they had a stability of character that could always be depended upon and which held them in the right course whatever the provocation they were under.

"I remember that my mother told me that she could not remember having given her mother a cross word and that this fact had been a great consolation to her when her mother was taken away. I also know that she never had an unpleasant word with her neighbors and this was not because she did not mix with them and participate in their affairs, since exactly the opposite was true. Both she and my father were known in their neighborhood for their charitable and benevolent acts. If there was serious business trouble among the neighbors my father was often called in as an arbiter. If there were sickness and family trouble both of my parents were among the first to be there, and I remember hearing mother tell how, when an indigent family in the neighborhood were all stricken with typhoid fever in mid-winter, she went with her baby, night after night, with my father, to nurse and care for these people.

"Their affectionate and emotional natures did not deprive them, as is often the case, of the stable qualities of industry and thrift. Half-past three in the morning was not too early for some of these people to arise in order that they might get going early in the tending of their crops. I have often seen my cousin, James McClellan, who lived just across the fields from us, out at his work in the summer time before six o'clock in the morning. This, through mother, was carried into our family and so habituated had my father become to early rising in the working season, that he was up at four o'clock even in winter time and would have the house well warmed by the time the rest of us came down.

"Perhaps it was the strain of Scotch blood in their veins that made them frugal. Nothing went to waste that could be properly used. I remember very well that when implements and appliances were worn out, mother always advised to lay them away since some of their parts might sometimes be useful. She could always find a piece of wrapping cord or other needed appliances when the same were needed.

"They held tightly to their money but not to the extent that any man was denied what was his own. I think any one of my uncles and my mother would not have rested well overnight if they knew that they owed anyone who might or should have been paid. This also was present with my father and I know that no man had to coax him to pay his obligations. I know that in his dealings with other men he would heap the measure and give 'down' weight to make sure that the other fellow was getting his dues.

"These qualities of industry, frugality and thrift had their marked results, for practically all of my grandfather's children were in good circumstances and a number of them were known as among the most substantial people of their community.

"I could properly lay tribute at the feet of any one of them and I know that the reputation of all of them in the community was the best. I remember that when my mother died one of the younger men of the community said to me, 'She was the nicest old lady that I have ever know.' Their spheres were humble insofar as rising in the world was concerned, but I agree with Whittier, who said that there was nothing in the world to be more desired than the friendship of the plain people among whom one lives.

"Too timid in most cases to venture, few of my mother's people ever involved themselves in large matters. Perhaps it was this timidity and under-estimate of their own qualities that kept them from engaging in the professions or participating actively in public affairs. There were only two, so far as I know, of my great-grandfather McClellan's descendants, who entered the professions. One John McClellan, was a lawyer in Middletown and the other, Dr. Samuel McClellan was a physician of the same city.

"As an indication of the industry of my own mother, we have to this day some of the coverlets, the wool for which she washed, carded and spun into yarn after being dyed the desired colors. We also have a part of a well-worn blanket, the products of her handiwork, which bears her initials.

"She had prepared her hope chest and had it well filled with bed clothing and homespun clothing when she was married. We have hanging in our house a 'sampler' in which she displayed knowledge of the various fancy stitches. The date it bears beneath her wrought signature is 1831, so that it was made when she was eleven years old. This sampler also includes a wrought picture of her father's house, as it then stood. It still stands but with an addition and brick veneer put on over the old brick by my uncle, James McClellan."

I knew but a few of the McClellans besides my grandmother, those few being children of my grandmother's brothers and sisters -- namely, James R. McClellan, a son of Daniel, a personable and good looking man who was in charge of an Indian school in Arizona; William Scott McClellan also a son of Daniel, and his children Lulu and Robert; Emma and Jane McClellan spinsters and daughters of William, who kept house for years for Samuel Livingston who was pastor of the Monroe, Ohio, Presbyterian

MARTHA PHILLIPS (McCLELLAN) COMPTON
(1820-1907)

CATHERINE (BOYD) PROBASCO
(1896-1911)

Church for sixty-five years; and James W. McClellan a son of William, and children who lived on the farm just west of the Compton homestead. All were amiable and gracious people, but I was too young when I came in contact with them to form an opinion of their traits and qualities.

The notes on Martha McClellan are found under the Compton history.

BOYD

For the history of the Boyd family line beginning with Thomas Boyd (1740-1827) I am indebted to Edward Kinsey Voorhees for his "Notes On The Thomas Boyd Family" revised in 1930. Edward Kinsey Voorhees was the son of Eugenia Boyd and Ellison Hoagland Voorhees. The name "Voorhees" was pronounced as though it were spelled "Vorce" and "Eugenia" was called by my mother "Aunt Eugee".

These notes will be copied completely although the family line directly to Mary Eleanor (Probasco) Compton is concerned particularly with Thomas' son Andrew, and Andrew's daughter, Catherine Boyd who married Firman Probasco. These particular items will be found under paragraphs (1) 6; and (6) 40 of the notes.

However, the whole of the material of Edward Voorhees' notes is interesting and pertinent as it centers around Monroe, Ohio, the Probasco intermarriages, and the Shaker Colony between Monroe and Lebanon in Warren County.

Before proceeding with the Kinsey notes, it might be well to say something about the Shaker Colony. At its commencement in Warren County, Ohio, it drew largely on converts of Presbyterian faith under the influence of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Beedle's Station which was the first white establishment in Warren County and located at the crossing of the main road now joining Lebanon and Monroe, and the main road from Red Lion south ending on the Lebanon-Mason road. Among the early members of the Shaker Colony of Turtlecreek, as it was called according to the township name and the creek running through it, were descendants and collateral relatives of Thomas Boyd. An account of the Shakers of that locale will be given after the Kinsey notes.

NOTES ON THE

THOMAS BOYD FAMILY

Compiled by
Edward Kinsey Voorhees,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Revised, Nineteen-thirty, (with some additional revisions in a few instances).

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1. . . Thomas Boyd, b. in England in 1740, d. at Union Village (Shakertown) Warren County, Ohio, June 27, 1827; m. Katherine Snider, b. in Holland (perhaps Germany) in 1748, d. Union Village, Ohio, 1836.

In 1755, when fifteen years of age, he served as an ox driver in Braddock's campaign. The family emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky before 1789, thence to Butler County, Ohio, about 1800 and settled on Gregory's Creek near Bethany. All of the eight children lived to be grown and married and none died under sixty nor lived to be over seventy-five. (For children see forward.)

(It is probable that the William Boyd, ancestor of the Boyds mentioned in the following statement of Mr. John L. McAfee of Caldwell, Kansas, was a brother of Thomas Boyd. (The copy of the statement which I saw was not dated.)

> William Boyd, of Herring Bay, Maryland, who was born about 1730-1740, married Charity Talbot also of Maryland, a descendant of George Talbot, a cousin of Lord Baltimore.
>
> Their children were:
>
> 1. William Boyd, a lieutenant in General Arthur St. Clair's Army, and was killed in St. Clair's defeat, according to my grandfather's statement to my mother. The descendants of this William Boyd have always been at the head of the colony of Shakers near Dayton, Ohio. David Boyd is now or was recently the chief of the colony.
>
> 2. Benjamin Boyd, who died in childhood.
>
> 3. Walter Boyd, married Amanda Alverson of Chester County, Pa., and died 1832 at the age of 65 years. This was my grandfather and he was also a lieutenant in the Continental Army and had command of Fort Frederick, east of Cumberland on the Potomac River.

Their children were:

4. Marmaduke Boyd, b. 1758 (?), d. 1871, whose descendants lived in Maryland and Kansas.

5. Cynthia Boyd, b. prior to 1800, d. prior to 1845.

6. Matilda Boyd, do. do.

7. Olivia Boyd, do. do.

8. Anna A. Boyd, b. 1800, d. 1880, married William B. McAfee, my father.

(1) Children of Thomas Boyd and Katherine Snider.

2. . .William Boyd, b. May 12, 1776; m. Katie Lay, who was raised with the Indians. She died at Union Village aged 80 years. (For children see forward.)

3. . .Daniel Boyd, b. 1783, d. at Union Village, 1845; m. Anna Clark, d. 1837 at Union Village. He was a deacon or ruler of the Shakers for years and built the Center House. (For children see forward.)

4. . .John Boyd, b. Spt. 8, 1789, in Kentucky, d. Jan. 16, 1864, m. Elizabeth Barbee, b. in Virginia in 1789, d. February 18, 1875. She was a daughter of Benjamin Barbee, a revolutionary soldier. (For children see forward.)

5. . .Thomas Boyd, m. _____. (For children see forward.)

6. . .Andrew Boyd, b. Sept. 16, 1796, d. August 21, 1859, m. May 4, 1820-1, Temperance Fugate Pocock, b. February 3, 1804, d. Jan. 29, 1885, daughter of James Pocock and Nancy Fugate.

He was the first Postmaster at Monroe, Butler County, Ohio, appointed by President Monroe, May 22, 1822. Later he purchased a farm adjoining Monroe on the west from ____ Patterson, where he lived until his death. The house which he built on that farm in 1837 is still standing. (For children see forward.)

("On Thursday the 18th day of August 1859 at Butler County, Ohio Andrew Boyd in his last sickness made the following will:

1st - He directed that out of his personal estate his daughters, Sarah E. Boyd and Eugenia Boyd, should have the same outfitting which the other daughters had received.

2nd - In consequence of misfortune which had befallen his daughter Caroline M. Reed he directed that no account should be taken of what she had received - but that she should receive of his personal estate as if she had never received anything from him.

3rd - He said his daughter Rachel Ann McCreary had in outfitting, fifty-five dollars more than the other daughters - he wished theothers to receive fifty-five dollars so as to make them equal with Rachel Ann McCreary before any distribution took place of his personal estate.

4th - He said he had settled with his two sons for their outfitting.

5th - When the bequests were fulfilled he requested his estate to be equally divided among his children.

6th - He requested his two sons, Thomas L. Boyd and James P. Boyd, to settle up his estate.

7th - He directed that Temperance F. Boyd, his widow, should have all the household and kitchen furniture, together with any other articles of personal property which she might select.

The above reduced to writing and subscribed by Reuben D. Davis and William M. Boyd on the 26th day of August, 1859 - we being competent disinterested witnesses - and it being written within ten days after the speaking of the testamentary words.")

7. . .Mary Boyd, d. in Shelby County, Ohio, m. _____ Fleming. (For children see forward.)

8. . .Susannah Boyd, b. 1783, d. 1855 at Monroe, Ohio, m. ____ Davis, b. 1781, d. 1828. (For children see forward.)

9. . .Catherine Boyd, b. 1788, d. 1861, m. _____. She joined the Shakers and was Eldress for many years; had two children.

(2) Children of William Boyd and Katie Lay.

10. . .John Boyd.

11. . .Daniel Boyd.

12. . .Mary Boyd.

13. . .Ann Boyd.

14. . .Eliza Boyd.

(3) Children of Daniel Boyd and Anna Clark

15. . .Peter Boyd, b. Butler County, Ohio August 28, 1806. He was a Shaker and lived at Union Village (Shakertown), Warren County, Ohio. At thirty years of age he became the trader for the West family, and three years later was appointed to the ministerial charge with John Martin. He held at various times almost all the offices in the society.

(4) Children of John Boyd and Elizabeth Barbee.

16. . .Abraham Boyd, m. Sarah Probasco.

17. . .Nathan Boyd, b. 1819, d. April 26, 1858.

18. . .William Boyd, m. _____ Crane.

19. . .Benjamin Boyd.

20. . .Walter Boyd, b. March 3, 1827, d. Sept. 20, 1891.

21. . .John Boyd.

22. . .Marshall Boyd, m. _____ Roby.

23. . .Lydia Boyd, m. _____ Simpson.

24. . .Jehu Boyd, b. 1829, d. Jan. 6, 1858, m. _____ McCord.

25. . .Dorcas Boyd, m. October 16, 1834, Stephen B. Probasco, b. Warren County, Ohio, May 27, 1811, d. July 9, 1875, son of Abraham and Jane (Barkalow) Probasco. (For children see forward.)

(5) Children of Thomas Boyd and _____ _____.

26. . .Barkley Boyd, m. Ella Murphy.

27. . .William Marmaduke Boyd, b. Monroe, Ohio, December 5, 1832, m. Ellen Murphy, widow of his brother, Barkley. Children: Thomas M., of New York; John W.; Frank; William Marmaduke.

28. . .Louisa Boyd, m. Peter Clark. Their son, George Clark, was an officer in the United States Navy. - Later Admiral -- (buried in Arlington Cemetery)

29. . .Olive Ann Boyd, m. Samuel Thompson.

30. . .Sarah Margaret Boyd, m. Daniel Woodmansee.

(6) Children of Andrew Boyd and Temperance Fugate Pocock.

31. . .Caroline Matilda Boyd, b. July 20, 1823, d. Sept. 27, 1885, m. March 30, 1842, David B. Reed, by Rev. David MacDill. Mr. Reed was b. June 26, _____, near Dicks Creek, Lemon township, Butler County, Ohio, d. Aug. 3, 1859. (For children see forward.)

32. . .Rachel Ann Boyd, b. August 15, 1824, d. April 26, 1909, m. Oct. 28, 1846, James S. McCreary, b. Feb. 7, 1819. (For children see forward.)

33. . .Catherine Boyd, b. Aug. 11, 1826, d. Oct. 16, 1911, m. Oct. 24, 1849, Firman Probasco, b. Jan. 24, 1820, d. Oct. 5, 1874, son of Abraham and Jane (Barkalow) Probasco. (For children see forward.)

34. . .Thomas Lindorf Boyd, b. July 23, 1828, d. May 5, 1896, m. 1851, Eliza Probasco, b. April 30, 1825, d. Feb. 16, 1883, daughter of Abraham and Jane (Barkalow) Probasco. (For children see forward).

35. . .Sophronia Boyd, b. Dec. 25, 1829, d. Sept. 12, 1858, m. Peter Poast Marsh. They had one son, Richard, who passed away before the death of his mother. He m. 2nd, _____, 3rd, Mary Elizabeth Reed, daughter of David B. Reed and Caroline M. Boyd, and niece of his first wife. The Marsh and Poast families were early settlers of Poasttown, near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio. The widow lives at the Marsh homestead near Poasttown.

36. . .Charlotte Curtis Boyd, b. Mar. 26, 1832, d. July 12, 1867, m. Feb. 23, 1858, Luman Griffis. (For children see forward.)

37. . .James Pocock Boyd, b. Oct. 14, 1833, d. South Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 12, 1912, m. October 1, 1856, at Minnotonka, Hennepin County, Minnesota Territory, Harriet Gross. (For children see forward.)

38. . .Sarah Elsie Boyd, b. March 27, 1836, d. Feb. 6, 1909, m. April 11, 1861, John W. Hill, b. Adams County, Penna., Feb. 24, 1830. William J. Hill was a son of Mr. Hill by a former marriage. (For children see forward.)

39. . .Mary Susannah Boyd, b. Aug. 31, 1838, d. March 17, 1926, David Raper Dyche, b. Warren County, Ohio, March 11, 1827, d. Evanston, Illinois, Aug. 4, 1893. He was a physician and practiced his profession at Monroe, Ohio, for about twelve years. About 1865 removed to Chicago. He was a trustee of Northwestern University for a number of years. (For children see forward.)

40. . .Eugenia Boyd, b. February 14, 1841, d. Garnett, Kansas, June 12, 1920, m. Sept. 4, 1860, Ellison Hoagland Voorhees, b. April 17, 1836, d. Garnett, Kansas, Feb. 19, 1920. He was a son of John K. Voorhees and Mary Rynearson. (For children see forward.)

41. . .Agnes Louisa Boyd, b. May 15, 1843, d. Feb. 2, 1847.

(7) Children of Fleming and Mary Boyd.

42. . .John Fleming.

43. . .James Fleming.

44. . .Catherine Fleming.

45. . .Mary Ann Fleming.

46. . .Eliza Fleming.

(8) Children of Davis and Susannah Boyd.

47. . .John Davis.

48. . .Samuel Davis.

49. . .Reuben Davis, m. _____ Bunnell.

50. . .James Davis.

51. . .Aaron Davis.

52. . .Nathan Davis.

53. . .Ruth Davis, m. _____ Tyler.

54. . .Sarah Davis, m. _____ Wilson.

55. . .Nancy Davis.

56. . .Mary Davis.

57. . .Elizabeth Davis.

58. . .Maria Davis.

(25) Children of Stephen B. Probasco and Dorcas Boyd.

59. . .Martha J. Probasco, m. James I. Benham.

60. . .Nathan Probasco.

61. . .Elizabeth A. Probasco, m. Clem Beachey.

62. . .Lydia E. Probasco, m. Thomas B. Hutchinson.

63. . .Abraham Probasco.

64. . .Eliza Probasco, m. Lewis Iorns.

65. . .Mary F. Probasco, m. John Hufford.

66. . .Emma Kate Probasco, m. J. A. Gilchrist. (Note: Called 'Cousin Kate' by Mary Eleanor /Probasco/ Compton and compilor of the 1912 Probasco notes.)

(31) Children of David B. Reed and Caroline Matilda Boyd.

67. . . Ruth Catherine Reed, b. Nov. 30, 1843, d. June 22, 1929, m. March 21, 1867, at Kenton, Ohio, by Benjamin Waddle, John H. Brown. Children: Ida May, b. Feb. 29, 1868, d. Sept. 24, 1869; Agnes Caroline, b. Mar. 6, 1871, d. Aug. 28, 1904, m. Sept. 16, 1891, William Albert Winn, their two children Ruth B., b. Feb. 8, 1893, and Ralph, b. Mar. 4, 1904, live at Hollister, Calif.

68. . . Andrew Boyd Reed, b. Aug. 28, 1845, on the Reed farm at Georgetown, Ohio, d. May 7, 1922, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Marsh, at Poasttown, Ohio, m. Nov. 14, 1867, by Rev. Colmerry, Mary B. Gorsuch of near Findlay, Ohio. (For children see forward.)

69. . . DavidChalmers Reed, b. July 4, 1848, d. April 19, 1919, unmarried.

70. . . Mary Elizabeth Reed, b. Jan. 9, 1851, m. Nov. 14, 1897, Peter Poast Marsh, d. May 2, 1907. The widow lives at the Marsh homestead at Poasttown, Ohio.

71. . . Sophronia Caroline Reed, b. Sept. 16, 1853.

72. . . Noble King Reed, b. April 9, 1856, d. Oct. 22, 1924, m. 1st, 1882, Rhoda Black, their son Samuel Black, was born Jan. 31, 1884, m. 2nd, March 31, 1894, Elizabeth Cleveland. Lived at Middletown, Ohio.

73. . . Margaret Temperance Reed, b. Dec. 25, 1858, d. Jan. 17, 1881.

(32) Children of James S. McCreary and Rachel Ann Boyd.

74. . . William H. McCreary, b. Sept. 8, 1847, m. Oct. 26, 1869, Belle Kinsey, d. April 1, 1927.

75. . . Mary Agnes McCreary, b. Nov. 10, 1848, d. Sept. 4, 1924, m. Dec. 11, 1867, John C. Mulford, d. June 1919. Lived at Detroit, Michigan. Their son, Ora Mulford, b. Sept. 8, 1868, m. Feb. 28, 1901, Evelyn Willetts, and their son, John Willetts Mulford, b. Nov. 12, 1902, m. Andrea Burks.

76. . . Hiram Cashes McCreary, b. July 22, 1852, m. Jan. 3, 1877, Nannie Stewart, d. April 4, 1930. Lives at Gardner, Kansas. (For children see forward.)

77. . . Andrew George McCreary, b. Dec. 9, 1858, d. April 2, 1902, m. 1882, Emma Stevens. Lived at Edgerton, Kansas. They had three children.

78. . . Donna Eugenia McCreary, b. Oct. 8, 1862, d. April 18, 1921, m. Jan. 9, 1882, Chandler D. Shean, M. D., b. in Maine, May 4, 1847, d. Aug. 5, 1910, lived at Gardner, Kansas. (For children see forward.)

(33) Children of Firman Probasco and Catherine Boyd.

79. . .James Henry Probasco, b. Dec. 13, 1851, d. Aug. 11, 1899, unmarried. Typhoid Fever at home of Sister Temperance Jane Probasco O'Brian, Dayton, Ohio.

80. . .Temperance Jane Probasco, b. May 30, 1854, m. Nov. 26, 1879, Leonard W. O'Brian. (For children see forward.) Died March 1942 - Dayton, Ohio.

81. ..Charles Rush Probasco, b. Jan. 3, 1857, m. Oct. 16, 1888, Ida Lynch, at Greenville, Ohio. She d. July 16, 1897. Their daughter, Miriam, b. Sept. 30, 1889, d. October 3, 1915, at Eldon, Iowa, en route West for her health. Graduate nurse - Dayton, Ohio.

82. . .Mary Ella Probasco, b. July 28, 1862, m. Nov. 6, 1890, (d. 1938) Frank M. Compton. Lives at Dayton, Ohio. (For children see forward.)

83. . .Anna Agnes Probasco, b. May 30, 1864, d. May 23, 1872.

(34) Children of Thomas Lindorf Boyd and Eliza Probasco.

84. . .Sophronia Jane Boyd, b. Feb. 23, 1859, d. at Lebanon, Ohio, June, 1929, m. Jan. 1, 1891, O. A. Hutchinson, d. Westfield, N. Y., Sept., 1929. Children, Carrie E., b. Sept. 28, 1891, m. June 21, 1911, Rev. Leory S. Cass, and their children were: Boyd Edward, b. in Chicago, Oct. 12, 1913, Dorothy, Lou Randolph, b. New York, Jan. 25, 1916; Thomas Boyd, b. July 21, 1894.

85. . .Everett Thomas Boyd, b. May 6, 1868, d. Sept. 12, 1868.

(36) Children of Luman Griffis and Charlotte Curtis Boyd.

86. . .Ella Griffis, b. Jan. 31, 1862, d. Oct. 2, 1929, m. Sept. 28, 1898, John Downey, d. Sept. 7, 1900.

87. . .Frank Griffis, b. Sept. 9, 1863, d. Jan. 7, 1865.

88. . .Daniel Griffis, b. March 12, 1865.

(37) Children of James Pocock Boyd and Harriet Newell Gress.

89. . .Lizzie Boyd, b. at Monroe, Ohio, March 28, 1858, m. May 24, 1876, at Iola, Kansas, Henry Alfred Perkins, son of Rufus and Jane Webster Perkins. Lives Long Beach, Calif. (For children see forward.)

90. . .Wade Boyd, b. Oct. 24, 1860, d. Aug. 29, 1868.

91. . .Abraham Boyd, b. and d. Oakdale, Minnesota, 1863.

92. . .Susie Boyd, b. Aug. 3, 1869, m. William Parnel Baker. Lives Long Beach, California.

(38) Children of John W. Hill and Sarah Elsie Boyd.

93. . .Elmer McKee Hill, b. Jan. 26, 1862, d. Apr. 27, 1900, m. Sept. 25, 1884, Jane Agetio. (For children see forward.)

(39) Children of David Raper Dyche and Mary Susannah Boyd.

94. . .William Andrew Dyche, b. May 25, 1861, m. Feb. 11, 1899, Mary Louisa Bennett. Lives at Evanston, Ill. He is Business Manager of Northwestern University and also a trustee of that institution, having been chosen to succeed his father in 1893. (For children see forward.) Dyche Stadium - University Northwestern - Evanston, was named for him.

95. . .GeorgeBoyd Dyche, b. March 18, 1872, m. 1st, June 29, 1904, Gertrude McDougall, d. Owen Sound, Ontario, July 8, 1906, m. 2nd, March 24, 1917, Ella (Gary) Foster. Lives at Wheaton, Ill. d, 1950.

(40) Children of Ellison Hoagland Voorhees and Eugenia Boyd.

96. . .Viola May Voorhees, b. Warren County, Ohio, May 20, 1861, d. Oct. 15, 1886, at Garnett, Kansas, m. Jan. 27, 1880, Horace Kay Herbert, d. at Eldorado, Kansas, March 2, 1920. They left one child, Frank Carlton Herbert, b. Jan. 19, 1881, m. Aug. 8, 1906, at Garnett, Kansas, Donna McCartney, b. Sept. 30, 1881 - they live at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Herbert married the second time and left two children by that marriage, Arthur and Genevieve.

97. . .Edward Kinsey Voorhees, b. at Monroe, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1862, m. at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1893, Imogen Southerland, daughter of Captain James Southerland and Imogen Latham. Lives at Atlanta, Ga. (For children see forward.)

98. . .Harry Lincoln Voorhees, b. Warren County, Ohio, Mar. 31, 1865, d. Nov. 1907, m. at Garnett, Kansas, Jan. 17, 1889, Flora A. Judy. (For children see forward.)

99. . .Mary Elsie Voorhees, b. Warren County, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1867, m. Oct. 6, 1892, Matthew Steidley Gilfry, d. Feb. 2, 1901. Lives at Garnett, Kan.

100. . .Albert Boyd Voorhees, b. at Pella, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1869, d. Dec. 1, 1884.

101. . .Jessie Wheeler Voorhees, b. at Pella, Iowa, March 20, 1873, d. Aug. 12, 1873.

102. . .Charles Gill Voorhees, b. at Pella, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1874, d. Feb. 6, 1881.

103. . .Andrew Ellison Voorhees, b. at Pella, Iowa, March 16, 1877, m. Margaret Berry. Lives at Amarillo, Texas.

(82) Children of Frank M. Compton and Mary Ellen Probasco.

116. . .Helen Probasco Compton, b. Oct. 9, 1891, m. Sept. 29, 1917, Charles Stanley Allyn, b. 1891. Lived at Dayton, Ohio. Children: Charles Stanley, b. Aug. 30, 1918, Mary Louise, b. May 10, 1921, Compton, b. June 19, 1925.

117. . .Boyd McClelland Compton, b. Oct. 30, 1894, m. 1940 Dorothy Craw, divorced 1942.

118. . .James Drake Compton, b. Oct. 28, 1901, m. Nov. 22, 1924, Dorothy Paullin Fenton. Their daughter, Patricia, b. Sept. 6, 1925, James Fenton, b. 1931.

119. . .Justin Sinclair Compton, b. April 19, 1903, m. Lillian Franke. Daughter Caroline b. 1946.

(89) Children of Henry Alfred Perkins and Lizzie Boyd.

120. . .Hattie Jane Perkins, b. April 10, 1877, d. Aug. 1877.

121. . .Edith Perkins, b. May 4, 1879, m. at South Pasadena, Calif., March 11, 1905, Fred Myers. Children: James Henry, b. Oct. 26, 1906, Frederick Axel, b. Feb. 16, 1908.

122. . .Elenore Perkins, B. March 28, 1881, m. at South Pasadena, Calif., May 3, 1909, Edward A. Moody. Children: Elizabeth Cecilia, b. April 9, 1910, Jane Perkins, b. April 11, 1912, William Edward, b. April 11, 1912.

(93) Children of Elmer McKee Hill and Jane Agetio.

123. . .John Frederick Hill, b. Sept. 22, 1885, m. 1st, Florence E. Merrill, March 17, 1910. Children: Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1912, William Morris, b. Nov. 27, 1920, Tom Morrill, b. Nov. 16, 1915; m. 2nd, Mrs. Lola Jones _____.

124. . .Lewis Brown Hill, M.D., b. Feb. 18, 1894, m. at Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 23, 1916, Gladys Christian. He has charge of a hospital at Worcester, Mass. Children: Mary Christian b. Aug. 16, 1921, Lewis Brown, b. Nov. 12, 1924.

125. . .Mary Louise Hill, b. Apr. 1, 1896, d. Dec. 15, 1900.

(94) Children of William Andrew Dyche and Mary Louisa Bennett.

126. . .David Bennett Dyche, b. Dec. 19, 1902, m. Julia Hoyt.

127. . .Ruth Caroline Dyche, b. May 9, 1905, m. Joseph Victor Falcon.

128. . .George Frederick Dyche, b. Sept. 21, 1910.

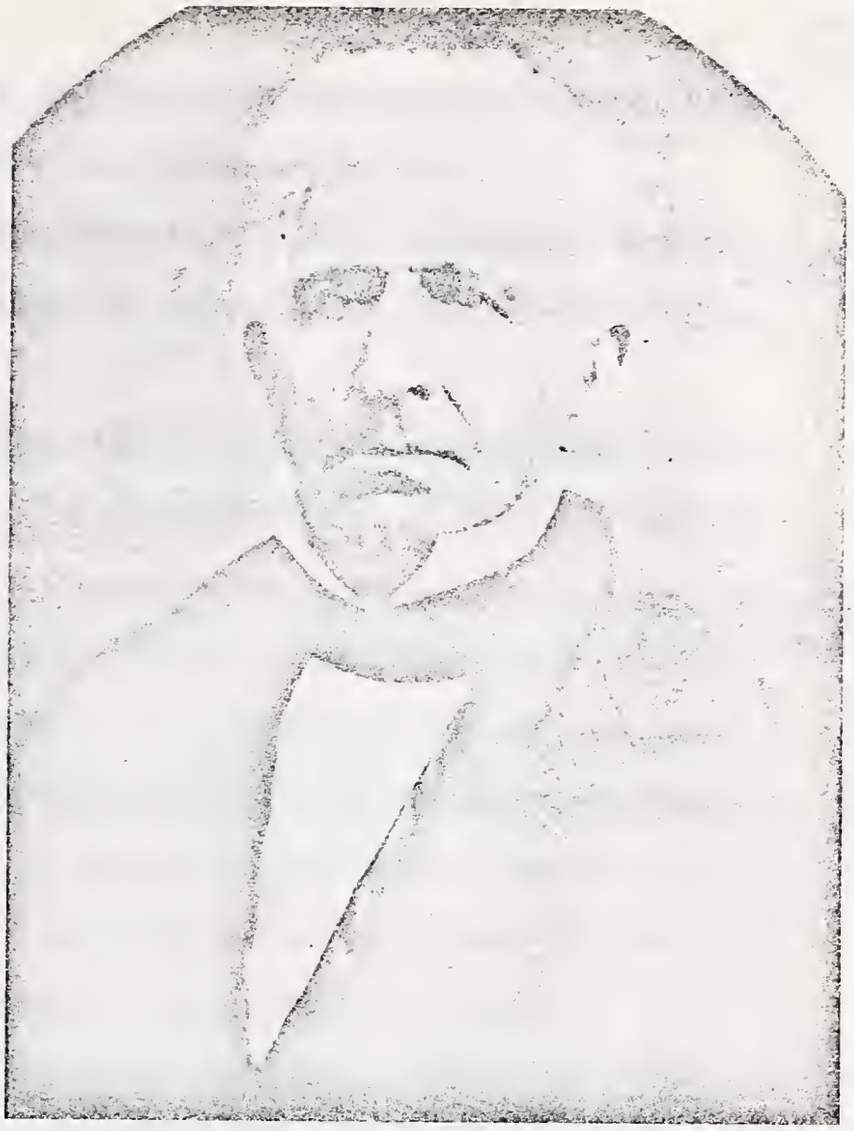
I have a Bible entry indicating there was an eleventh child of Andrew Boyd who lived but four years (1843-1847), of whom there is no other record. This makes a total of eleven children born in twenty-one years.

The foregoing notes need some explanation with regard to the Boyd - Probasco inter-relations socially and by marriage.

Under note (1) (4) 16 it is recorded that Abraham Boyd married Sarah Probasco. Abraham Boyd was a child of John Boyd and Elizabeth Barbee (see chart) and Sarah Probasco was a daughter of Abraham Probasco, Jr. and Jane Barkalow. Under note (1) (4) 25 it is recorded that another daughter of John Boyd and Elizabeth Barbee, Dorcas, married Stephen Probasco. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Clem Beachey of Lebanon, Ohio, and among their children were Margaret Beachey who died in December, 1961, at the age of 99 and Grace Beachey Kemper who died in January, 1962, at the age of 89. These latter two were double cousins of my mother, Mary Eleanor (Probasco) Compton, and the resemblance in looks and personality between them was quite striking, as it was between them and Dorcas Boyd Probasco's daughter, Emma Katherine Probasco (Gilchrist), my mother's double cousin who wrote the "Probasco" genealogy of 1912 to which reference has been made, and which will appear later under the Probasco section. Besides this, Thomas Lindorf Boyd, son of Andrew Boyd, married Eliza Probasco, daughter of Abraham Probasco, Jr., and their daughter, Sophronia Hutchinson, also was my mother's double cousin.

These Probasco - Boyd intermarriages probably were the result of close geographical, school, and church associations.

The only two of my great-grandfather Boyd's children whom I was to know personally were my grandmother Catherine and my great-aunt Mary Susannah (Boyd) Dyche, the latter having visited our house at the age of 90. She was called "Molly Dyche", and after her marriage lived in Chicago and Evanston, Illinois -- her son, William Dyche, being business manager and trustee of Northwestern University for many years. I visited with William Dyche's family in their summer residence at Wequetonsing, Michigan, when I was ten years old. Of Andrew Boyd's grandchildren I knew a number, including besides my mother and her sister, Temperance Jane, and her brother, Charles, the mentioned Emma Katherine (Probasco) Gilchrist, and William Dyche, Andrew Boyd Reed, David Chalmers Reed, Mary Elizabeth Reed, Sophronia Caroline Reed, Noble King Reed, Mary McCreary Mulford, Sophronia Hutchinson, Ella Griffis, Daniel Griffis, Susie Baker, and Lizzie Perkins. All of these people either visited our house or we visited theirs. Especially to be noted is that Mary Elizabeth Reed owned and operated the "Marsh Farm" at Poastown, Ohio, named after Peter Poast Marsh, husband of Sophronia Boyd. Mary Elizabeth Reed, daughter of David B. Reed and Caroline M. Boyd married Peter Poast Marsh. Mary Elizabeth Reed was a niece of his first wife. This farm, which was located about three miles northeast of Middletown, Ohio, and five miles west of Franklin, consisted of flat bottom land adjacent the Miami River. There on it, in addition to a large house, were many tobacco barns or sheds, the farm being used largely for raising tobacco. The house was "luxurious" for a farm house. Peter Poast Marsh died in 1907, and after that it housed besides the widow, Sophronia (Sophy) Reed, David Chalmers (Chal) Reed, and Andrew Reed, her sister and brothers. My mother made many trips there for years until all were



ANDREW BOYD (1796-1859)

ANDREW BOYD'S HOME
½ Mile West of Monroe, Ohio

dead except "Sophy" who went to Cleveland with her nephew. I was pallbearer at Andrew's and Elizabeth's burials.

Andrew Boyd's house built in 1839 still stands as the first farm house west of Monroe, and just a mile further on was Firman Probasco's house.

Some of Thomas Boyd's relatives became Shakers even after they were married, and had children whom they took with them into the "colony" there to be secluded in a communal society which had no dealings with the "outer world" except through the "elders" and "traders". Very little is known about those Boyd adherents except for a picture in my possession of Peter Boyd found among the effects of Margaret Beachey. Margaret Beachey told me that as a young girl she and others of her age would walk or ride horseback to the colony where they were treated to fruit and melons in season.

The following Boyd names appear in a partial list of Shakers listed on page 56 of the January, 1960, issue of the "Bulletin" of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio:

> "Amanda Boyd, d. Apr. 28, 1891; a Shaker since childhood.
>
> "Peter Boyd, d. Apr. 28, 1899, at 82 yr. 8 mo., Union Village, Ohio. (Parents joined before he was born.)
>
> "Daniel Boyd, b. Oct. 16, 1783, d. June 25, 1845; Union Village, Ohio. United Feb. 1807. (This was the father of the above Peter Boyd.)"

The photograph of Peter Boyd shows him seated and holding a long staff of wood. His hair is combed straight back, he had medium long chin-whiskers, a long, strong, shrewd face with a good-humored smile of great self-confidence and condescension.

Following is Mrs. Hazel Spencer Phillip's notes regarding the Shakers, contained in the same issue of the "Bulletin".

"The Shaker Church, properly called The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, was a celibate order founded in 1782 and introduced into America before the American Revolution. When one became a member all family ties were broken and no family relationship to any other person was ever again recognized. A Shaker became a single unit in a large communal group; his every future act was governed by order.

"The Kentucky Revival paved the way for Shakerism in the west. Richard McNemar, a young Presbyterian Minister who was one of the leading figures in that religious upsurge, was one of the first Shaker converts.

"McNemar had come to the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church at Beedles Station, Warren County, Ohio, in 1802 when Rev. James Kemper returned to Cincinnati from that assignment.

"McNemar was one of the most popular ministers of his day. Almost every member of his entire congregation followed him into the Shaker faith, and from this group Union Village in Warren County, Ohio, was established. This community became the largest, richest and longest lived and was the parent colony of all the Shakers in the west.

"Turtle Creek was followed closely by Eagle Creek in Adams County, Ohio; Straight Creek, now Georgetown, in Brown County; Beaver Creek in Montgomery County and by numerous other Presbyterian congregations in Ohio and Kentucky. Serious inroads were made into the Methodist and other faiths, as well, by the proselytizing Shakers.

"Within a very few years several other large Shaker communities were established: Watervliet, in Montgomery County, Ohio, east of Dayton; Whitewater, in Hamilton County; North Union near Cleveland, Ohio; West Union at Busro, Indiana; South Union and Pleasant Hill in Kentucky. In addition to these there were several other lesser gatherings.

"Members of the Shaker Church were moved frequently from one house to another and even from one community to another, so that families were quickly and completely separated.

"No marriages were consummated in this celibate group. Births occurred only whensome one came from 'the world' seeking a haven. Deaths were meagerly recorded as for instance: 'Sister Hortense died today.' The Shakers marked no graves, therefore even tombstone inscriptions are denied those who are hunting their families who were lost in Shakerism.

"A Shaker manuscript written in 1877 by Oliver C. Hampton mentions their burials: 'Our funerals have not thus far been described. They were, and are, devoid of all ostentation, and even the ground in which we are interred, would never be suspected of being a cemetery. It is leveled off and planted in forest trees, and the spot where the remains of our dear friends lay, is not marked by even a head or foot stone.'

"In the later years of the Shaker era a single marker was placed in the Lebanon Cemetery. One word, 'Shakers,' with the dates '1805-1920', marks the resting place of the last Shakers in Ohio.

"Thus the vital statistics of hundreds of pioneer families were completely lost to historians and genealogists.

"The following list has been compiled from many sources such as the Shaker journals and publications, newspapers of that day, court and census records and family Bibles."

I have a copy of a rather voluminous book on the Shakers in America, containing not only a history of the various colonies, including the Turtlecreek (Lebanon, Ohio) and the Watervliet (Dayton, Ohio) colonies, but their rules of social conduct aimed at the separation of the men and women in their work, in living quarters, mode of communication, and including rules of religious conduct and kinds of clothes to wear for various occasions. They owned in Warren County, Ohio, about 4,000 contiguous acres divided into families, called the north and west families, the property being held in the name of trustees. Peter Boyd's name appears with one other person on an 1875 atlas as joint trustees of 620 acres of land in Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, where the Watervliet Shakers were located. This map appears in the 1875 Atlas of Montgomery County. At least 400 acres of this land now belongs to the State of Ohio as part of the Dayton State Asylum farm. The Warren County Shaker property now is partly owned by the Otterbein Orphanage Society and partly by the State of Ohio as a prison farm.

The Shaker colonies were self-terminating by their vows of celebacy, as there were none left outside the colonies actively engaged in inducing converts. Those inside the colonies were represented in their contacts with the "outer world" by the afore-mentioned elders and traders, the latter selling the farm produce including grain, vegetables, fruits,

furniture, and textiles in adjoining markets. They were excellent farmers -- very competitive in an open market because of the low cost of production in what was practically a communal society. Their furniture plainly designed, finished, and unupholstered is in some demand at the present time as the source has disappeared.

It is evident the Boyd family was prolific, long lived, and combined with the Probasco line by marriage, was instrumental in entangling the relationships being considered to no small degree. I remember my mother's relatives figuring out the relationships many times -- usually beginning with "now let's see, so-and-so was a child of a double cousin, what relationship is he to _____."

I had reason to figure out my relationship with Margaret Beachey who just died, and found she was my mother's uncle's granddaughter on the Probasco side, and my mother's great-uncle's great-granddaughter on the Boyd side. Referring to the chart:

John Boyd (1789-1864) — Abraham Probasco, Jr. (1771-1860)

Dorcas Boyd m. Stephen Probasco (1811-1875)

Elizabeth Probasco m. Clem Beachey

Margaret Beachey (1863-1961)

John Boyd was an older brother of Andrew Boyd and Stephen Probasco was an older brother of Firman Probasco. The Aunt Emma Kate (Probasco) Gilchrist of Margaret Beachey was my mother's full cousin on the Probasco side and a full cousin once removed on the Boyd side. Note that 190 years separates the death of Margaret Beachey and the birth of Abraham Probasco Jr.

Many of the collateral relatives of the Boyd - Probasco interrelation that were close in social contact with my mother are not shown on the chart, as to include them would mean corresponding treatment of the other three lines being considered, which is too great an undertaking.

PROBASCO

In the first part of this work the pre-American history of the Probascos has been given, leaving Christoffel Jeurianse and his wife, Ida Strycker, landed on the south short of Long Island at Jamaica Bay. The Van Alstyne record will be copied in part below:

"AMERICAN ORIGIN OF THE PROBASCO FAMILY[1]

"By William B. Van Alstyne, Plainfield, N. J.

"Among the early settlers of Brazil were families named Post, Haff, Vroom, Clopper, Meyer, Barheit, de Groot, Nieukerck, de Clerk and Vander Lipp, and it is there that the earliest mention of the name Probasco is found in America, under the forms 'Probatski' and 'Probatssey.'

"Holland had gained possession of Brazil from Spain late in the 16th century, and the Dutch West India Company, in 1636, or soon thereafter, sent the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus (b. 1598) to Olinda, Brazil, and, later, to Itamarca, an island on the Brazil coast, until the weakening of the Company's power in 1654, when Holland lost control of Brazil. He then went to New Netherland, where he ministered to the churches at Midwout (Flatbush), Amersfoort (Flatlands) and Breukelen. In the dispersion some of the Dutch settlers returned from Brazil to Holland and others accompanied their minister to this country, as was the case with the ancestor of the Probasco family -- JURRIAEN, of whom particulars will now be given.

"Jurriaen Probatski and his wife, Heyltien Aertss, had three children baptised in Brazil: Margariet, March 24, 1647; Christoffel, June 6, 1649; and Anneken, May 17, 1651. Bergen, in his 'History of Kings County,' refers to a certified copy of entries from records by the Rev. Dirk Pietersen Byl, as per paper owned by Christopher Lott, one of Jurriaen's descendants. This gives the baptisms of Christoffel, June 13, 1649, and Anne, May 13, 1651. The discrepancies in the dates may be due to the earlier dates being those of birth rather than baptism. Margariet probably died in infancy, as her name is not included in the Byl document. It is interesting to note that Dirck Pieterssen Bijl was one of the sponsors at the baptism of Anneken in 1651.

"In 1687, when Christoffel Probasco took the oath of allegiance in Kings county, N. Y., he certified that he had been in this country 33 years; therefore he must have been brought to this country by his parents in 1654.

"References to Jurriaen Probasco and his wife are meagre, possibly due to the fact that they were refugees. An undated fragment, evidently of about 1661, shows that he was witness in a case before the Court at Brooklyn. In June 26, 1661, he stood sponsor there at the baptism of Anna Maria, daughter of Matthys Boon (also called Capito), who came from Bonn, the fine university town on the Rhine in Rhenish Prussia, and m., in 1650, at New York City, Elsie Pieters, who was from Hamburg.

"On May 26, 1663, 'George Probatskin' (George being the anglicized form of Jurriaen) and other citizens of Brooklyn, petitioned the Council for leave to establish 'a concentration' back of the Wallabout, or at Marcus's plantation. They had collected material for fencing and some had sowed and planted; hence they wanted to protect their property. The petition was granted. Bergen states that this was probably the commencement of the village of Bedford, L. I.

"The list of catechumens of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1662, gives the names of Jeurie Probasco and Stoffel Probasco. The catechumens were students of the Dutch Catechism, and were a body corresponding somewhat to the modern Sunday School. Stoffel was about thirteen years old at this time, and, as neither of his sisters' names are listed, it is probable that they both had died before that date. One of the catechumens was Pieter Lambertsen. On Sept. 16, 1663, at Brooklyn, Jeurie Probasko and Heyltie Aertse, both on the part of the bridegroom, witnessed the marriage of Pieter Lambertsen de Heest, from Amsterdam, to Fytie Dircks, widow of Jan Martyn.

"On May 14, 1662, 'It was resolved by the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church at Brooklyn to give the two cows bought from Harme, the soldier, for 315 guilders, into the care of Carel de Beauvois, voorlezer and schoolmaster, and of Jeurie Probasco, one-half share for the benefit of the poor; but that the aforesaid Carel de Beauvois, on account of his faithful services, and as an encouragement, should be exempt from butter rent, and that the aforesaid Jeurie Probasco should pay ten pounds of butter during the first year, and sixteen pounds for the following years, or seawant, as it had been granted him upon his request to pay this instead of butter. In case the animals should die, each man was to pay half the loss.' This document was signed and deposited in the chest with the accounts of the deaconry. As the outcome of this agreement, we note: 'March 11, 1663, a cow and bull calf, at Carel de Beauvois; one more at Mr. George Probasco's;' also, on March 26, 1664, 'one cow and heifer at Mr. Jeurie Probasco's,' and, on July 23, 1664. . . 'that Heyltie Probasco complained very much that her cow gives no milk and that she suffers loss by the aforesaid cow, (and Jeurie) shall pay annually as for a heifer, until the aforesaid Heyltie Probasco shall have been provided with another cow.' After March 26, 1664, we find no further reference to Jeurie Probasco and it is probable that he died between that date and July 23, 1664, when his wife had assumed charge of the cow.

"The consistorial records also state that, on Dec. 13, 1662, Heyltie Probasco was paid 3 (guilders?) for sewing shirts. On Sept. 13, 1665, at New York City, Heyltie Aertszen and Nicolaes de Lapleine stood sponsors for Jacques, son of Jacques Creisson and Maria Reynard. A month later, Oct. 12, she joined the church at New York. On Oct. 10, 1666, at Brooklyn, Heyltie Aertse witnessed the baptism of Ryck and Jacob, sons of Hyndrick Rycke and Sitie Jacobs. No further reference to her is found after this date.

"Jurriaen Probatski and Heyltien Aertss had three children baptized in Brazil, viz:

"1. Margariet, March 24, 1647; sponsors, Abraham van Stricht and Susanna Sweerts.

"2. Christoffel, June 6, 1649; sponsors, Jan Reynierss and Rijckie Janss.

"3. Anneken, May 17, 1651; sponsors, Jan Reynertsen Spits, Dirck Pieterssen Bijl, Geertien Adriaenssen and Margarita Paccen.

"Stoffel Jurriansen Probasco, as above stated, only known male child of Juriaen, was baptized in Brazil, June 6, 1649, and was brought to this country in 1654. On Nov. 26, 1662, he was a member of the class for the study of the catechism connected with the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn. At the age of twenty-two, Aug. 8, 1671, he bought from Tomas Lammersen and Tuenis Jonsen Coevers land in Flatbush, 'north of Jan Stricker, south of Derck Jonsen van der Vlied, wide 26 rods, division line mutually west as well as southerly, long 450 rods, abutting on Welders Flats, large 19 morgens,[2] 300 rods; a parcel on Corlaers Flats, marked No. 10, wide 16 rods, division line mutually southwest, large 2 morgens, 300 rods; with the house, barn and sheds, as stand thereon at present, and lie with fences, with all that is earth and nail-fast, payment, the sum of 1,600 guldens, in three installments, 400 guldens at Christmas 1671 and 600 guldens, each, at Christmas 1672 and 1673, all to be paid in seawan or wheat, rye or barley to be delivered at seawan price.' Signed 'Stoffel Probasky' (called in the deed Stoffel Juriaens Verbaske).

"On June 2, 1676, he bought land in Flatbush (bill of sale dated Aug. 8, 1671) from Aucke Jansen (Van Nuyse), who had married Leysbeth Jansen, widow and heir of Jan Cloesz. This land, except the valley lands which Aucke Jansen had already conveyed to Theunis Jansen and Thomas Lambertse, was in Flatbush, north of Jan Stricker, south of Derck Jansz van de Vliedt, 19 morgens, also 2 morgens and 3 morgens in various pieces of land.

"'The worthy Stoffel Probasco,' Feb. 4, 1680/1, sold to Bartel Claesz (van Ruynen) a farm in Flatbush adjoining on south side Jan Strycker, on the north side Dirck J. van der Vliet, and on

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[2]An Amsterdam morgen is 2.069 acres.

the west side the common road, adjoining on the east side of Corlaers flat, containing 19 morgens, wide 26 roeden, long 450 roede; also parcel on the Wiltens flat, wide 16 roede, containing 2 morgen, marked No. 10. On March 1, 1676/7, Adrian Lambertse sold Stoffel Probasco a parcel of valley situate beyond the second hill, in the second lot east of the valley of Domine Polhemius, deceased; also lot of valley situate on the third hill in the fifth block, No. six, on the south side of Symon Hansze. He promises to pay the seller 520 gulden in good winter wheat and rye, in three payments, on Dec. 25 for three years. The grain to be delivered at the Ferry 'and the seller hereby promises proper conveyance.'

"On March 27, 1677, Jan Jansze Fyn (Vien) sold Probasco a lot of woodland situate in the new allotment (New Lots); also a valley between the second and third hill, marked No. 22, in common with Barteli Claesze, for 990 gulden in three payments in good winter wheat, rye, barley or peas, except a cow, the choice of three from the stall, 'which shall be delivered immediately.'

" 'Stoffel Probaskij' is enrolled in the assessment of property at Midwout, Aug. 22, 1675, the record being: 1 poll, 1 horse, 1 horse of 3 years, 3 cows, 1 cow of 3 years, 2 cows of 1 year, 1 hog; value Ł61. Also 16 morgens 'land and valley,' Ł32; total, Ł93. Joseph Hegeman and Stoffel Probasco, as overseers of 'New Lotts of Midwout,' made a census of the inhabitants April 2, 1680. Probasco is listed with 2 lots. Three years later, the rate list of Flatbush shows that Probasco was taxed for 1 poll, 2 horses, 6 cows, four 2 years old, 3 yearlings, 60 acres; value Ł146.10. In Sept., 1687, he took the oath of allegiance in Kings county, N. Y., as an inhabitant 'off fflack-bush 33 Jeare' (that is, 'of Flatbush 33 years'). At the town meeting in Flatbush, March 21, 1695-6, provisions regarding certain land and penalties for disregarding the same were made. Three men were appointed to stake the meadows; John van Ditmarse, Stoffel Probasco and Lefert Peterson. About 1698, in the Census of Kings county, as a freeholder from the Town of Flatbush, we find Stoffel Probasco, the record stating he had in his family '1 woman, 6 children and 2 slaves.'

"In 1701, five men from Long Island bought from John Harrison a tract of 10,000 acres in Franklin township, Somerset county, New Jersey. They consisted of Peter Cortelyou, Stoffel Probasco, Theodore Polhemus, Dennis Tunis and Cornelius Wyckoff. The tract extended from the Raritan lots on the north to a line running east and west near Six-Mile Run, and from the Millstone river on the west to the Indian Path on the east. It was later divided into eight parts and numbered. As a result, some of Stoffel Probasco's descendants came to settle in New Jersey, but this article will not trace them.[3]

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[3]In the Franklin township Tax Lists for 1735 and 1745, a Jacob Probasco is taxed on 300 acres; Christoffel on 100 acres, and another Christoffel with only cattle and sheep; a Jan Probasko on 280 acres. The will of a

Jan Probasko of Middlebush, Somerset county, was probated Jan. 27, 1752; of a Jacob Probasco, same county, Nov. 25, 1755; and of a Frederick Probasco, of Amwell township, Hunterdon county, in 1757. (See 'Our Home' /1873/, pp. 343, 344, 407; 'N. J. Archives,' Vol. XXXII, p. 260).

"About 1676 Stoffel Probasco married Eytje (Ida) Strycker, born in Ruinen, in the Province of Drenthe, Holland. She was a daughter of Jan Strycker and Lammertje Seubering, early settlers of Flatbush. The Dutch Reformed Church record of Flatbush shows old members found there in 1677, among them 'Stoffel Probasko and wife Ida Strykkers.' He was chosen magistrate 1678 and 1686, and Justice of the Peace 1693 and 1702. In 1690 he opposed the administration of Governor Leisler. In the church, in 1678 and 1690, he was appointed elder.

"Stoffel Probasco and Iytie Stryker made a joint will July 29, 1687, in which they mention an eldest son Jurian (George) and a son Jan; also other children, but not by name. Jurian, because he was the first son, was to have in advance the sum of five pounds in money and a musket; also, the second son, John, was to have in preference the sum of three pounds in money and a musket. The two sons, together with the other brothers and sisters, when they arrive at the age of twenty years, were each to have a good milch-cow. The guardians of the children were Abraham Jorissen and Peter Strycker. The witnesses to the will were Henrikus Hegeman and Jacobus Hegeman. Bergen mentions an unrecorded will, dated Oct. 3, 1724, but gives no particulars.

"It is not known when Stoffel and his wife died. They had at least the following children:

"1. Heyltie, b. about 1677; m., Sept. 26, 1698, Jeremias Remsen, who was b. Sept. 10, 1675, and was the son of Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck and Jannetie Rapalie. She died Sept. 27, 1727, aged 50 years. He m., second, Jannetie Voorhees, who d. April 17, 1758, aged 76 years. He d. July 3, 1757, in his 82nd year. He had eight children by his first wife.

"2. Jurrian, b. about 1678, eldest son; d. before Oct. 30, 1695.

"3. Jan, b. about 1680, second son; m., about 1702, Adriantje, daughter of Reinier Arendz and Jannetie Aukes (Van Nuyse), who was bapt. March 12, 1682, at Flatbush. Jan (John) Probasco was of Jamaica, L. I., and made his will Nov. 27, 1744; proved May 1, 1749. He mentiones his eldest son Stoeffel and, as children, John, Abraham, Reynier, Yanitie, Idagh, Sarah, and Ariantie. They were baptized at Jamaica as follows: Jan, Oct. 18, 1705; Abraham, Oct. 9, 1710; Ida, Oct. 12, 1714; Abraham, Jan. 2, 1717; _____, Dec. 25, 1718; Saara, Nov. 19, 1721; Areaantie, Aug. 18, 1723, and Lammetie, Sept. 26, 1725.

"4. Jakob, bapt. July 9, 1682, at Brooklyn (also on Flatbush Church Records). The sponsors were Jakop Strycker, Cornelis Jansen (Berrien), Jofvrow Potters (Swaantje Strykers). He married Mary Van Loew. Dinah Hendricksen Van Loew, of Jamaica, widow of Frederick Hendricksen Van Loew, made her will Jan. 4, 1736, proved Dec. 30, 1740, in which she mentions her daughter, Mary, wife of Jacob Probasco of New York.

"5. Abraham, bapt. Feb. 22, 1685, at Flatbush. The sponsors were Joris Hanz Bergen, Joris Abransz and Annetje Barends. He married (according to Bergen) Geertje Lubbertse, but this I have been unable to verify.

"6. Aeltje, bapt. June 26, 1687, at Brooklyn. The sponsors were Gerrit Jakopsen Stryker and Teuntje Strykers.

"7. Sara, b. at New Lotts about 1693; m., 1713, at Flatbush (banns Oct. 29) Samuel Groenendyk, who was b. on South River and resided at Flatbush. He me., second, Mayke (Mary) VerKerk, widow of Nicholas Van Brunt.

"8. Jurian, bapt. Oct. 30, 1695, at Flatbush. The sponsors were Joris Abrouse and Tryntie _____. He m. Catalyntie Remsen. He belonged to a Regiment of soldiers in Kings county in 1715. Jurian, at Flatbush, made his will Feb. 25, 1730; proved Oct. 20, 1732. He mentions his wife Catalyntie, and children, Christopher and Jannettie; his father-in-law, Jeremiah Remsen, and his brother, John Probasco.

"9. Lammertje, who married Jan Simonse Van Arsdalen, of Flatbush, son of Symon Janse Van Arsdalen and Pietertje Claesen Wyckoff. Jan is supposed to have had four wives, Lammetje being the second. (See 'Som. Co. Hist. Quar.,' Vol. 8, p. 100).

"10. Christoffel, who m. Catelina Schenck. She was born May 7, 1705, and was the daughter of Marten Roelofs Schenck and Jannetje Lucasse Voorhees. She m., second, Jan Barentse Jansen, of Jamaica.

"The Flatbush church records shows that Stoffel Probasco lost five menbers of his family. On Aug. 12, 1681, he paid for the use of the shroud 4 guilders; in 1688, for the use of the shroud, 4 guilders; on Jan. 8, 1693, for the use of the shroud, 8 guilders; in 1688-9, for a grave in the church with a small bier, 12 guilders, and in 1688-9, for a child without bier, 8 guilders.

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[1]The beginnings in America of the Probasco Family not having been heretofore published (so far as we have noticed), the following brief but careful account of it is now given. The various spellings of the same names in the text are stated by the author to follow the actual reading of the records. -- Editor.

All of the foregoing must be considered with genealogical notes of Emma Katherine (Probasco) Gilchrist, daughter of Stephen Probasco and Dorcas. These notes were published in 1912, and are copied insofar as they pertain to this compilation:

"PROBASCO

"The PROBASCO family originally came from Madrid, Spain, and was a family of considerable prominence and wealth. They became converted to the Protestant faith, and for conscience' sake, gave up all to go to Holland where they might be with people of the same faith. However, in later years, they decided to sail for America with other Hollanders, and landed at New Amsterdam in 1654.

"The name was originally spelled Probusco, Probasko and Probasco.

"The earliest baptism record we have is of Christoffel Jurianse Probasco, the common ancestor of all the Probascos in America.

"In Holland, they were principally clock makers, weavers, farmers and market gardners.

"On Long Island, they lived in New Lotts, Flanders, Jamaica, and Lee's Genealogy speaks of a deed from Tunnis Jans Crevers and Thomas Lammerse to Christoffel Probasco, being the first recorded in Brooklyn. History does not give the date when the first Probascos left Long Island and settled in New Jersey, but we find them there in 1701.

"It may seem strange why so many of the Dutch people left the towns and villages of New York, and the society of their relatives and friends between 1690 and 1720, when there was so much unoccupied land close by, just as fertile and cheap as that in Monmouth, Middlesex and Somerset Counties, New Jersey. Monmouth County, at that time, was reached from Long Island by sailing vessels, generally small sloops. They of course were dependent upon the winds and tides. In calms or contrary winds, a sloop might be two or three days in making the passage. In the winter, when the bay was covered with floating ice or disturbed by violent storms, no passage was possible. The few people who then resided in Monmouth County were of a different race and language, and had nothing in common with the Dutch people from Long Island. The country here was little more than a howling wilderness. No roads which deserved the name, but mere tracks through the primeval forests over the old Indian paths, very few bridges, and no schools or churches of their language or faith. In short, none of the conveniences of civilized life. To understand this migration, one would have to study the political and social conditions and affairs in

the province of New York at that period. Just before 1690, the great revolution had occurred in England, which drove King James into lasting exile, and placed on the throne of Great Britain the Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic, William of Orange.

"Everything in England was in confusion and they had no time to consider the affairs of a little colony like New York, some three thousand miles away. Jacob Leisler was chosen to administer temporarily the government of New York until communication could be had with the government of Great Britain. This, of course, would require from four to five months with the sailing vessels of that time.

"After the execution of Governor Leisler in 1691, many men became alarmed and the young men about to leave home and make a settlement elsewhere, looked around to see if there were some place where they would be safe, where laws would be equitably administered, and where there would be full liberty of conscience or religious worship. New Jersey was then governed by the proprietors. They had offered liberal terms to all persons who would settle on their lands, for without inhabitants, their lands would be worthless. Some of these proprietors, like the merchants in London, were influenced solely by mercenary considerations, others, like William Penn and Robert Barclay, by philanthropic and conscientious motives. Robert Barclay of Aberdeen, Scotland, had been made Governor of New Jersey. He was brought up a Quaker or Friend. These prominent men were the controlling men in the government of New Jersey. This fact was known far and wide, and it was a guarantee that full religious freedom would be allowed in New Jersey, that fair laws would be enacted and the same equitably and justly enforced and construed. William Penns' name too was a tower of strength. A Hollander also, named Arent Sonmans, and his son Peter Sonmans after his death, was a proprietor and owned thousands of acres in Somerset and Monmouth Counties. He was well known to his countrymen in New York and used his influence to direct a current of immigration to those Counties.

"The quarrels, contentions and troubles in the Dutch Churches in Kings County, Long Island, from 1705 to 1714, and the government interference with them also, disgusted many of the Dutch people and sent the young men to New Jersey, where they could worship as they pleased.

"The following probably refers to Christoffel Jurianse Probasco, who opposed Governor Leisler in 1690.

"In 1701, a Dutch company of eight persons purchased a thousand acres of land in Somerset County, New Jersey (Note: Van Alstyne says 10,000), in what is now Franklin Township, of one of the East Jersey proprietors, William Dockora or John Harrison. Among those eight Dutchmen was Stoffel Probasco.

"The Probascos were prominent members of the Dutch Reform Church in Somerset, also in the Church at Harlingen, New Jersey, formerly called 'Over the Millstone', indicating apparently thereby, that the inhabitants of that region had previously attended church at Six Mile Run. The Church at Millstone was sometimes called Sourland, in all records before 1766 and sometimes later. After the death of the Elder Rev. Van Harlingen, out of memory for him and to distinguish it from the village of Millstone, in 1801 it became incorporated Harlingen. It was in this Church that four of Christoffel and Sarah Ammerman Probasco's children were baptized, between the years 1727 and 1734.

'Address of the New York
Merchants to King and Queen

'O'Cal. Hist. Vol. 3, P. 748-49.

'To their most Excellent Majesties William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defenders of Ye Faith.'

'The humble address of your Majesties most Dutiful and Layall Subjects the Merchants Traders and Others the Principal Inhabitants of your Majesties Province of New York in America.

Most Dread Sovereigns.

'We your Majesties most oppressed and abused subjects in this remote part of the World but of a deep sense of your great Goodness and Clemency presume with humble boldness to lay ourselves low at your Royall Feet not doubting to enjoy some beams of that Blessed Sunshine which has made happy our native countries in the Restauration of their liberties and religion when yet to our great Griefe we find ourselves sorely oppressed having groaned near twelve months under the burthen of Slavery and Arbitrary Power executed over us by the enraged fury of some ill men among us who have assumed your Majesties Authority over us overturned all civil power (not with standing your Majesties Proclamation for continuing all Justices of the Peace &c.) rulling us by the sword at the sole will of an Insolent Alien (we being none of your Majesties natural subjects) assisted by some few whom we can give no better name than the Rable, those who formerly were scarce thought fit to bear the meanest offices among us, several of whom can also be proved guilty of enormous crimes, by these your Majesties poor distressed and almost ruined subjects are dayly opprest, being dragged in to Prison into your Majesties Guarrison

here by Armed Soldiers and irons put on us without any warrant or witnesses, and not only bare imprisonment but shut up in dark noisome holes, denyed the accesse of our friends or any relief by the law seizing our estates without any Tryall or Conviction, plundering our Houses by Armed Soldiers, pretending it is for your Majesties Service Stopping all Processe by law Seizing and opening all our letters which we either receive from or sent to any Parts fearing least we might makeour case knowne to your sacred Majesties to the Manifest ruin of our Trade Scandallizing and abusing our Ministers and Rulers of the Reformed Churches here seizing Ye Revenues thereof so that our liberties are taken away our Religion in great Danger our Estates ruined Sev" of the best and most considerable inhabitants are forced to retire from their habitation.'

'WILL of

Christoffel Jurianse Probasco.

'In the name of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, Amen.

'In the year 1687 July 29, on Friday evening, appeared before me Johannes Van De Kelem, Clerk here in Midwout, and the undersigned persons, the person Stoffel Probasco, together with his wife, Iytie Stryker, who reflecting upon the fraility of human life, and certainty of death, but the uncertainty of its coming wishing on that account, while they are still in possession of their minds and memories, to dispose of their temporal goods which the Lord hath entrusted to them by way of testament or last will, in the following manner.

'First.

'They commend their souls, being separated from the body, to their Creator and Savior Jesus Christ, and their bodies to an honorable burial.

'Secondly. They testator and testatrix both wish and desire, that after the deceased of the first to die the survivor shall remain in full possession of all real and personal effects, nothing excepted, only that the eldest son Jurian Probasco because he is the first shall have in advance the sum of five pounds in money and a musket.

'Also the second son Jan Probasco, shall in preference to the following the sum of 3 pounds and a musket. Further these two aforesaid sons together with the other brothers and sisters when they reach the age of twenty years shall have a good milch cow.

'Thirdly in case the survivor marries again, the same shall be bound to furnish the guardian an inventory of all real and personal effects, so that the orphans may not be injured in their rights to which guardianship, they the testators, chose the persons of Abraham Jorissen and Peter Strycher: desire and wish that the same shall have good administration and supervision over the children left by the first to die, desiring also that in such quality they be accepted and considered.

'Fourthly the survivor shall bring up the children till their 20th year out of the estate that is left so far as possible.

'Fifthly and lastly in case (by remarrying of the survivor) more children may be procured then these shall equally share with the former children so far as regards the survivors portion.

'The above they testators, declare to be their complete last will, and desire that the same shall take effect and be irrefragable before all laws and judges. In presence of Hendrickus Hegeman and Jacobus Hegeman as witnesses hereto requested at Midwout, date as above

'Stoffel Probasco

'This is the (X) mark of Iytie Stryker herself placed.

'Hendrickus Hegeman

'Jacobus Hegeman

'Lib. A. Flatbush
1670 - 1708, P. 9.'

'In the name of God, Amen. Nov. 27, 1744.

'I John Probasco, of Jamaica, in Queens Co. yeoman, being in health, I leave to my son, Reynier Probasco, my dwelling house, barn, and homestead in Jamaica, with all farming utensils, wagons, etc. I leave my eldest son Stoefell £10 in consideration of his birthright. To my daughter £20 to furnish her with handsome furniture equal with her married sisters. Also a negro girl. I leave to my four daughters Yanite, wife of Gerrit Dorland, Idayh, wife of Jacob Lott, Sarah, and Ariantie, wife of Minard Van Sickle £500. (To) all the rest of my children, Stoefell, John, Abraham, Rynier, Yanitie, Idayh, Sarah and Ariantie, My son Rynier is to pay to my executor £200 to be divided among the rest of my children. Witnesses John Rhodes, John Dorland, Benjamin Herchman. Proved before Samuel Clowes Esq. May 1st 1749.

'Page 223, Abstract of Wills.'

'Marriage License of Abraham Probasco.

'The Conditions of this Obligation is such that when as the above bounder Abraham Probasco hath obtained License of Marriage for himself of the one party, and for Ellenor Van Dorn of Freehold in ye County of Monmouth of the other party - Now if it shall not here after appear, that the said Abraham Probasco and Ellenor Van Dorn have any lawful Let or Impediment of Pre-content Affinity or Consanguinity to hinder them being joined by the Holy Bonds of Matrimony, and afterwards their living together as Man and Wife: then this Obligation to be void, or else stand and remain in full Force and Virtue. Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

'Nov. 9, 1761. 'Abraham Probasco
'David Forman

'Sam Leonard

'From Record in State House of
Trenton, New Jersey.'

'Christopher Probasco
and Abraham and George Cook
Administrators of Abraham Probasco.

'Letters of Administration were granted by me unto Christopher Probasco and George Cook Administrators of the Estate of Abraham Probasco, late of the County of Monmouth deceased, they being first duly sworn well and truly to perform the same, exhibit true and perfect inventory and render a just and true account of their administration. Given under the Surrogate Seal of the County of Monmouth the 28" day of January in the year of our Lord 1807.

'R. C. Throckmorten
'Surrogate'

'A true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of Abraham Probasco deceased late of the township of Middletown and county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey- Made this day. 13th day of January 1807.

	Cash on hands	$10.00
	Wearing apparel	25.00
6	Green chairs	4.50
1	Maple Desk	6.00
1	Chest and one case broken	1.00

	Lott of Books	1.00
1	Large dining table	2.50
1	pair saddle bags	2.00
1	Candle box and trimmer	.50
1	wood sled	3.50
1	plough and corn harrow	2.00
1	yoke oxen	35.00
1	do do	30.00
1	pair gray horses	25.00
	Lott of gears	.50
1	cutting box, tub and basket	.50
	lott of salt Hay and straw	12.00
1	sorrel mare	25.00
1	sulkey and Harness and 2 sleds	15.00
	Pitch fork	
1	Horse hide and Stounter hide	3.00
1	Negro man	120.00
1	Negro woman and child	110.00
6	barrels of apples	4.00
1	doz. pewter plates	2.00
	Large pewter platter	1.50
1	dining table	2.00
1	dining "	2.00
11	share of Hoggs	41.00
2	young bulls	5.00
1	mare blind	5.00
9	Sheap	11.25
	Notes and bonds goods mentioned	1093.08
	Book accounts	400.18
	Total	$1531.37

'Recorded in Surrogate Court, Freehold, N. J.

'Many items not included in above list and none of book accounts.'

I have found nothing to connect the Dutch Probascos with Madrid, Spain, or Spain at all, except for the literal translation as stated before, "Probasco" meaning -- of, or for, the Basques -- .

I also have investigated the inventory of the estate of Abraham Probasco, Sr. who died at his home in Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, probably on the seashore on the inside of Sandy Hook.

The inventory in photostat form was obtained by me and reveals that not only was Abraham Sr. a seashore farmer, but probably also a tavern-keeper specializing in apple-brandy or "apple-jack" for which New Jersey was noted. I think when the whole inventory is read, no other conclusion can be reached. To continue with the Gilchrist genealogy:

"PROBASCO

"JURRYEN PROBASCO or Probasko, married Catalynt je----------and had children:

Christoffel, bapt. June 13, 1649
Anne, bapt. May 13, 1615.

(Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings Co., P. 230.)

His son

"CHRISTOFFEL JEURIANSE or JURREYENSE PROBASCO, bapt. June 13, 1649, married Ida Strycker, and settled in New Lots.

July 29, 1687 he and his wife made a joint will (p. 91, Lib. A. Flatbush records). His name appears on the assessment rolls of Flatbush of 1675 and 1683, taking the oath of allegiance there in 1687. He was a member of the Flatbush church in 1677, and elder in 1678 and 1690. In 1678 and 1686, he was magistrate; justice of the peace in 1693. His name appears on the census of 1698.

On August 8, 1671, he bought a farm of 19 morgens in Flatbush, between the farms of Jan Strycker and Dirck Janse Vander Vliet, abutting against Curlaer's flats, of 'Thomas Lammerse and Tunis Janse Coevers (p.96, Lib. C, Flatbush Records). In the body of the conveyance, his name is written 'Stoffel Jurianse Probaske'. This farm he sold February 4, 1698, to Bartel Claesen (p. 45, Lib. A, Flatbush Records).

In 1690, he opposed the administration of Governor Leisler.

His will is dated October 3, 1742, but is not recorded.

Children:

Jan, b, about 1680- m. Ariant je Arents.

Jacob, bapt. July 8, 1682- m. Barbara --------

Abraham, bapt. Feb. 22, 1685- m. Gertje Lubertse.

Aaltje, bapt. June 26, 1687.

Lammetje, bapt. _____ m. Jan Simonse Van Aredalen.

Jurrien, bapt. Oct. 30; b. Sept. 9, 1695- m. Catalynte--------

Christoffel, Jr., born-------m. Catalynte Schenck, b. May 7, 1705.

Heltje, b. 1677, d. Sept. 27, 1727- m. Jeremias Remson.

(Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings Co.)
(Annals of Newtown by John L. Riker.)

His son

"JAN PROBASCO, born probably in Flatbush, L. I., married Ariantje daughter of Reinier Arents. His will was dated November 27, 1744, proved May 1, 1749.

Ariantje Reinierse was baptized at Brooklyn, L. I., March 12, 1682, and was the daughter of Reinier Arents and his second wife Jannet je Aukes (Van Nuyse).

Jan Probasco moved to Jamaica, L. I., where some of his children were baptized. He died there. He was a yeoman.

Children (from his will):

Stoffel (called eldest son, and probably b. about 1703).

John or Jan, bapt. Jamaica, October 12 (?), 1705. Sponsors, Jacob and Maria Probasco.

Abraham, bapt. Jamaica, October 9, 1710. Sponsors, Jeremias and Hyltie Remsen.

Reynier, m. Sara Van Liew.

Yannitie, m. Gerritt Dorland.

Idagh, bapt. Jamaica, October 12, 1714. Sponsors, Auke Rynierse and Ida Rynierse.

Abraham, bapt. Jamaica, Jan. 2, 1717. Sponsors, Jurrian Probasko and Magdaleentie Van Heuglen.

Saara, bapt. Jamaica, November 19, 1721. Sponsors, Johannes and Lammetie Kornel.

Lammetie, bapt. Jamaica, Sept. 26, 1725. Sponsors, Gerret and Jannetie Dorlant.

Ariantie, m. Minard Van Sickle.

(Will of Jan Probasco of Jamaica L. I., Reformed Dutch Records in Holland Society, New York City.)

His son

"STOFFEL PROBASCO, born probably in Jamaica, L. I., about 1703; married about 1725, Sara, b. May 27, 1705, daughter of Paulus and Cornelia (Emans) Ammerman, of Flatlands and Gravesent, L. I. Stoffel and his family removed to Millstone (Harlingen) N. J.

Children:

Adriantie, b. February 20, 1726, bapt. at Jamaica, L. I., April 10, 1726. Sponsors Jan Stoffelsen and Ariaentie Stoffelsen.

Christoffel, b. May 18, 1727, bapt. at Millstone, (now Harlingen), N. J., Aug. 23, 1727.

Paulus, b. April 22, bapt. June 11, 1730, at Millstone.

Jan, b. March 19, 1732, bapt. at Millstone, March 29, 1732. Sponsors Jacob Probasko and Maria Van Liew.

Dirck (Dyrrick), b. March 16, 1734, bapt. May 17, 1734, at Millstone. Sponsors Frederick and Helena Van Liew.

Cornelia, b. August 2, 1735.

ABRAHAM, b. April 19, 1737.

Sara, b. March 27, 1739.

Lena, b. January 17, 1741.

Rynier, b. February 20, 1743- bapt. March 27, 1743, New Brunswick, N. J. Witnesses Tunnis Rappleyea and wife, Maria Gerritse.

Gerret, b. August 24, 1744.

Jacob, b. May 20, 1747.

(Family Bible, Jamaica and Harlingen Church Records in Holland Society, New York City) New Brunswick D. R. C. Records

His son

"ABRAHAM PROBASCO, b. April 19, 1737; d. Nov. 30, 1806; m. Nov. 10, 1761. Eleanor Van Dorn, b. ____ 1733; d. Sept. 6, 1806.

Children:

Johnathan, b. Sept. 14, 1762; d. Dec. 10, 1766.

Sara, b. Feb. 13, 1765; August 4, 1828, unmarried.

Margaret, b. May 26, 1767; d. June 27, 1844, unmarried.

Christopher, b. June 13, 1769; m. Phebe Van Nest.

Abraham, b. Dec. 12, 1771; m. Jane Barkalow.

Isaac, b. Oct. 25, 1774; d. Sept. 16, 1775.

His son

"ABRAHAM PROBASCO, b. Dec. 12, 1771; d. Feb. 19, 1861; m. Feb. 17, 1799. Jane Barkalow, b. May 17, 1778; d. July 1, 1844.

Children:

Eleanor, b. March 23, 1800; m. John Thompson.

Ann, b. Nov. 12, 1804; m. John Cox.

Jane, b. April 19, 1807; m. Alfred Bunnell.

Abraham, b. April 10, 1809; m. Phebe Nelson.

Stephen Barkalow, b. May 27, 1811; m. Dorcas Boyd.

Sarah, b. Sept. 17, 1813; m. Abram Snider Boyd.

Jacob, b. Sept. 14, 1815; m. Nancy Lane.

William, b. Nov. 3, 1817; m. 1st. Peggy Bunnell, 2nd Katherine Probasco, a cousin.

Firman, b. Jan. 27, 1820; m. Catherine Boyd.

Washington, b. July 13, 1823; m. Ann Perrine.

Eliza, b. April 10, 1825; m. Thomas Lindorph Boyd.

His son

"FIRMAN PROBASCO, b. Jan. 28, 1820; d. Oct. 5, 1874; married October 24, 1849; Catherine Boyd, b. Aug. 11, 1826; d. Oct. 16, 1911; daughter of Andrew and Temperance Pocock Boyd.

Children:

James Henry, b. Dec. 13, 1851; d. August 11, 1899.

Temperance Jane, b. May 30, 1854; m. Nov. 26, 1879, d. April 1943. Leonard W. O'Brian.

Charles Rush Probasco, b. Jan. 3, 1857; m. Ida Lynch, Oct. 16, 1888.

Mary Eleanor, b. July 28, 1862; m. Nov. 6, 1890, d. 1938. Frank McClellan Compton, b. Oct. 19, 1863, d. 1931.

Annie Agnes, b. May 30, 1864; d. May 23, 1872.

His daughter

"MARY ELEANOR PROBASCO, b. July 28, 1862; m. Nov. 6, 1890, d. 1938. Frank McClellan Compton, b. Oct. 19, 1863, d. 1931.

Children:

Helen Probasco, b. Oct. 9, 1891; m. Sept. 29, 1917.

Boyd McClellan, b. Oct. 30, 1894.

James Drake, b. May 28, 1901.

Justin Sinclair, b. April 19, 1903.

The Abraham Probasco, Sr. (1737-1806) house was of the shingle salt-box type typical of the early American seashore house, and was located in the flat-lands of coastal New Jersey. The picture of it was taken in 1912 by Margaret Beachey in the company of Emma Katherine Gilchrist. Whether it is still in existence I do not know, as it was over one hundred years old at that date.

Abraham Probasco, Sr., who died in 1806, and his wife Eleanor Van Dorn, who died a short time later, are buried in the old Scot's

Cemetery adjoining the Old Tennant Church, near Freehold, New Jersey, the county seat of Monmouth County. Eleanor Van Dorn's name on her headstone is "Nelly". My mother, Mary Eleanor, a great-granddaughter, was called that all her life by her intimates, sometimes being shortened to "Ella".

Eleanor Van Dorn was the daughter of the sheriff of Somerset County, N. J., Abraham Van Dorn of Middlebush, N . J., which is near where the large tract was bought by Stoffel Probasco and four other men. Abraham Van Dorn was born at Hillsdale, N. J., baptised October 20, 1709, and died at Middlebush in February, 1795, in his 86th year. He married Eleanor Forman about 1731. Eleanor Van Dorn married Abraham Probasco, Sr., of Shrewsbury in 1761, the marriage license saying she was of Monmouth. Shrewsbury is just a few miles south of Middletown where he died in 1806. Abraham Probasco, Jr. (1771-1860) married Jane Barkalow (1778-1844) in 1799. A brief clue was given earlier as to the Barkelo and Van Aumack ancestors of Jane Barkalow as having come from Holland. Among the papers left by Margaret Beachey, it appears that Theunis Janse Van Aumack emigrated from Holland to Flatbush in 1637, his son, Stephen, marrying Janet je Janse. William Janse Van Barkelo emigrated from Holland in 1657, his son, Derrick Barkalow, marrying Janet je Van Arsdalen and moving to Monmouth County, N. J. His son, Cornelius Barkalow, baptised 1717, married Janitje Aumack, daughter of Stephen Aumack, by which they had a son, Stephen Barkalow (1748-1825), father of Jane Barkalow.

Following is a full inventory of Abraham Probasco, Sr.'s estate as copies from photo-stats of the originals obtained for me by a lawyer by the name of Stephen Barkalow practicing now in Freehold. The spellings are given as the words appeared.

ABRAHAM PROBASCO HOME
(1737-1806)
Monmouth County, New Jersey
Picture Taken in 1912

"Abraham Probasco's Inventory

"A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular The Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits of Abraham Probasco deceased, late of the township of Middletown & County of Monmouth and State of New Jersey made the 13th day of January, 1807:

Cash on hand	$ 10.00
Waring Apparel	25.00
(6) Green Chairs	4.50
1 Maple Desk	6.00
1 Chest and 1 Case of broken bottles	1.00
Lott of Books	1.00
1 Large Dining Table	2.50
1 Pair Sadle Bags	2.00
1 Candle Box Gug Quart and Funnel	.50
1 Wood Sled	3.50
1 Plough and Corn Harrow	2.00
2 Slab Sleds	.50
2 old Shelvings	1.50
1 Yoke Oxen	35.00
1 Do Do	30.00
1 Pair Old Gray Horses	25.00
Lott of Gears	.50
1 Cutting Box Tube and Basket	.50
Lott of Salt Hay and Straw	12.00
1 Sorrel Mare	25.00
1 Sulky and Harness and 2 old wheels	15.00
Pitch fork and swingle trees	.12
1 Horsehide and slaughter hide	23.00
1 Grindston	1.00
4 Axes and a lott of Howes	3.00
1 Lye Tub	.25
1/2 barrel of Tar	1.00
Lott of old Casks	.12
1 Barel of Sider	1.50
1 Hhd. with Sider Spirits	32.00
2 Barrels Sider Royal	10.00
2 Empty Casks	2.00
Lott of Potatoes and turnips	13.50
Do - Old Iron	.50
Beetle and Wedges	.50
Lott of old tools	.25
2 Hhd. Pork and Beef	47.00
1 Clock	40.00
1 Pr. Andirons Shovel and Tongs	1.25
1 Ox Waggon	12.00
3 Stacks Coarse Hay	10.00
1 Cow	12.50
2 Stacks of Stalks	5.00
10 Acres Rye in the Ground	30.00
1 Negro Man	120.00
1 Negro woman and Child	110.00

1 Iron Chain	$ 1.00
Lott of Flax	6.00
22 Bushel Rye	16.50
40 Old Flour Barrels	2.40
100 Bushels Corn	150.00
6 Barrels of Apples	4.00
1 Ladder	1.00
10 Fowles	1.25
3 Trammels	2.00
1 Side and Tackel	1.00
3 Iron Potts Old	1.00
1 Iron Kittle	.50
1 Frying Pan	.50
1 Churn Tub	.75
1 Tea Kettle	.75
1 Swill Tub	.50
1 Gridiron flesh fork	2.00
1 Dozen Pewter Plates	2.00
1 Large Pewter Platter	1.50
3 Pewter Plates 7 spoons and tea pott	.50
7 knives and forks	.75
1 Brass Candle Stick and Pepper Mill	.50
1 Tiaster and Skimmer Ladle	1.00
1 Pr. Stillyards	.50
8 Straw Bottom Chairs	1.50
1 Dining Table	2.00
1 Cradle	.50
1 Dining Table	2.00
1 Stand	.25
Real and Tin Canister	.40
Lott Old Iron	.25
2 Old Saddles	2.00
1 Pair Scales	.25
1 Kegg	.25
4 Barrels	.72
2 Signs and a lott of Leather	5.00
11 Sow and Hoggs	41.50
2 Slates and Seed Box	.25
3 Casks with some	.78
1 Small Tub	.12
1 Bedsted Bed & Beding	10.00
1 Old Table Saddle Bags & Jug	.25
Lott of Rope Tube & Clevises	.30
1 Small Looking Glass	.12
8 Loads Salt Hay at the Shore	20.00
1 Flax Brake	1.00
3 Hundred # of Pork	21.00
4 Empty Barrel	.84
2 Do Casks	.80
2 Axes	1.12
3 Hoes	.12
2 Pipes	2.00
4 Hodsheads	4.25
2 Scythes & Takel	1.75

Wooden Funnel	$ .20
5 Pipes	3.00
5 Do	3.00
3 Barrels of Apples - 2 empty	2.00
2 Loads Salt Hay	10.00
3 Tons Hay	30.00
3 Do Coarse	15.00
Lott of Straw	2.00
Do of Flax	1.00
2 Open Hogsheads	1.00
1 Cutting Knife	1.00
2 Young Bulls	5.00
1 Mare Blind	5.00
5 empty hogsheads	2.50
2 Stills	30.00
9 Sheep	11.25
2 Stacks of Stalks	4.50
150 Bush Corn in Crib	75.00
2 old plow and harrows	.50
9 Acres Rye	7.00"

Among other assets are listed 129 book accounts of several dollars each, the debtors names, mostly men, being recurrent, indicates there was a running account of a business of some sort involving individuals. The other tangible assets including more than normal household supplies of casks, bottles, "Sider", "Sider Spirits", "Sider Royal", and two stills, suggests that, in addition to farming, Abraham Probasco, Sr. operated a tavern of some sort.

Six years after the death of Abraham Probasco, Sr. his son, Abraham, Jr., his wife, Jane Barkalow Probasco, and their first four children emigrated to Ohio, first living near Mason, in Warren County. Stephen Probasco and subsequent children were born in Warren County. An early History of Warren County, Ohio, (circa 1800) contains biographical sketches of Stephen Probasco and his younger brother, George Washington Probasco (identified by his middle name "Washington" in the chart, and known familiarly as "Wash". These sketches are copied verbatim below.

"STEPHEN B. PROBASCO (deceased) was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 27, 1811; his parents, Abraham and Jane (Barkalow) Probasco, were natives of New Jersey, of Dutch descent; they emigrated to Warren County in 1810, and settled near the town of Mason, where they resided until 1823, when they moved to a farm adjoining Shakertown. On the death of his wife, in 1844, he moved with his son to near Monroe, Ohio, where he died in 1860. Our subject received his education in the subscription schools of his day, and early commenced the work on a farm, at which he continued until his death, which occurred July 9, 1875. He was married, Oct. 16, 1834, to Miss Dorcas Boyd, of Butler Co., Ohio, by whom he had eight children, viz., Martha J., now the wife of James I. Benham; Nathan, deceased; Elizabeth A., wife of Clem Beachey, Lydia E., wife of Thomas B. Hutchinson; Abraham; Eliza, wife of Lewis Iorns; Mary F., wife of John Hufford; and Emma Kate, wife of J. S. Gilchrist. The survivors are all married and living in Warren County. Mr. Probasco was a hard-working, ambitious farmer, and, at the time of his death, had acquired a fine farm of 200 acres of rich, arable, well-improved land. He left a fine property, upon the income of which his widow now supports herself in ease and comfort, having retired from the farm and taken up her residence in Lebanon.

"GEORGE W. PROBASCO (deceased) was the son of Abraham and Jane (Barkalow) Probasco, born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, in July, 1824, and educated in the district schools of Warren County. His life was spent on a farm in Warren County, which his father settled in 1811, and on part of which he died, Jan. 23, 1865. He was married, Oct. 2, 1847, to Elizabeth A. Perrine, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Perrine, a native of Warren County, who still survives him. They had a family of three children, viz., Eliza J., Abraham and Elizabeth May. Though not prominent in politics, he always voted the Republican ticket, and took a deep interest in the work of that party."

It is mentioned that Abraham Probasco, Jr., moved to a farm adjoining Shakertown in 1823. At that time the road from Red Lion south to the Lebanon-Mason road ran through the Shaker holdings until it crossed the Lebanon-Monroe road at Beedles Station remarked about in connection with the comments on the Shakers. The farm that Abraham, Jr. moved to in 1823 was just half a mile south of the crossing on the east side of the road. Most of his children and grandchildren were raised either there or in the immediate vicinity in Warren County. Firman Probasco moved to Butler County several miles west, just 1-1/2 miles west of Monroe,

MARY ELEANOR (PROBASCO) COMPTON
(1862-1938)

Ohio, on the same road as, and adjacent to Andrew Boyd's home. Abraham Probasco, Jr. and his wife, Jane Barkalow Probasco, are buried in the old Baptist Graveyard several blocks south of the main cemetery in Lebanon.

The only fully identified photograph of any of Abraham Probasco, Jr.'s children that I have seen is that of Stephen Barkalow Probasco, coming from Margaret Beachey, a granddaughter. He appeared to be a strong rugged man with tousled black hair and deeply lined face, with a great deal of self-determination evident in his countenance. Stephen Probasco's wife finally retired from their farm to a brick house still standing at the northwest corner of Broadway and Warren Streets in Lebanon, Ohio. The house stands flush with the sidewalk with merely one step to the low front door. Her small spool bed was in the possession of Margaret Beachey, her granddaughter.

Firman Probasco who was my mother's father died at the age of 54 of typhoid fever. I have here reproduced what I think is a photograph of him.---it shows the goatee and gray eyes which were his, resembles the photographs of his son, Charles, and is reminiscent of a crayon drawing I once saw of him. An examination of his estate showed him to be deeply in debt although operating a large farm. This farm was sold to pay debts, his wife, my grandmother, finally coming to live with us in Dayton until she passed away in 1911 at the age of 85 after several years of being in physical and mental distress from arteriosclerosis. The oldest son, James Henry Probasco, was unmarried and died in Dayton with Thomas Boyd, Jr.'s daughter, Louisa Boyd Clark, a cousin of Catherine Boyd Probasco. Temperance Jane Probasco (Aunt Jennie) married Leonard O'Brian of Hamilton, Ohio, in 1879, and had three children: Paul Probasco O'Brian, who married Mayme Grokert, and who died without children October 31, 1940; Mary Katherine O'Brian

who died unmarried in 1910; and Wade Boyd O'Brian who married Mary E. Bonner of Dayton, Ohio, March 1, 1917. Temperance Jane (Probasco) O'Brian lived practically her whole married life in Dayton, and was a constant visitor at our house being very close to my mother. Wade O'Brian's children are Wade Bonner O'Brian, born February 5, 1919; Paul Leonard O'Brian, born June 10, 1920; and Mary Elizabeth O'Brian, born October 31, 1923. Wade Bonner O'Brian married Dorothy Mae Hopkins on April 4, 1924, and has three children: Wade Bonner, b. 1943; John Hopkins, b. 1945; and James Boyd, b. 1946. Paul Leonard O'Brian married Patricia Elaine Haller in 1942 and has two children: Kathleen, b. 1943; and Carolyn Ann, b. 1946. Mary Elizabeth O'Brian married John Ozias King in 1951.

Charles Probasco married Ida Lynch in 1888, had one daughter Miriam who was unmarried, a registered nurse, and died in 1915 at the age of 26 en route west for her health. Miriam was a frequent visitor at our house. She was ash blond, with very fair skin, blue eyes, and high coloring, much like my mother, her aunt. Her eyes were rather prominent like her father's and Firman Probasco. Charles Rush Probasco was a widower from the death of his wife, Ida Lynch, in 1897 until his death in Davenport, Iowa, about 1935. My mother, Mary Eleanor Probasco, was next to the youngest of Firman Probasco's children, the youngest, Anna Agnes, b. 1864, died in 1872 at the age of eight.

CONCLUSION

This genealogy attempts to cover everything of general interest known to me about the four gens considered as regards relationships and dates. Such alone is a lifeless portrayal of a part of an enormous family tree. Therefore, I have included material that knits the picture together geographically and socially. These notes could be extended

by me concerning personal matters that have come to my attention directly or by hear-say, but such are largely details that would enlarge this work to a point where the pattern of relationship is lost in details of personalities.

No attempt has been made by me to comment on living persons except for dates and domiciles, although some of the quoted material does so.

Because of the inability of the average person to carry in his mind a comparative historical chronology, there has been supplied one dealing with the period from 1634 to 1960, the pertinent dates of the genealogy being interspersed with dates of certain historical events in Europe and America.

I regard the writing of these notes as a pleasant experience, the result without much practical worth, and of interest to very few. Having brought what others have done up to date it should not prove difficult to add to it from time to time in the future, blank pages having been provided to make notes of further events.

This genealogy could not have been made without what was before set down by descendants of Pohlemius, by Van Alstyne, by Elias Compton, by Edward Kinsey Voorhees, and Emma Katherine Gilchrist. Their work has been fully quoted and credit given. More than three years has passed since the project was started, and in that respect not all the facts are reported during that period, but such can readily be supplied by insertion in the text or the chart.

Some small pictures of interest have been found and reproduced in the Appendix II. The picture supposed to be that of Firman Probasco is put there because it is unauthenticated except by its association with the known picture of Charles R. Probasco, his son, in an album of Margaret Beachey.

Finished March 30, 1962.

APPENDIX I

CHRONOLOGY 1634 - 1960

1634	Minutes of Classis of Dutch Reformed Church at Amsterdam shows Request of John Theodore Polheim for Appointment to West Indies.
1635	
1636	Classis of Amsterdam sends Rev. Johannes Poliemus from Texel to Brazil under Count Johan Maurice of Nassau.
	Harvard College founded.
1637	Polhemius landed on the Recife of Pernambuco - Jan. 23. Charles of England tried to overthrow Scotch Presbyterian Church.
1638	The National Covenant devised in Scotland to uphold Presbyterianism -- The Covenanters.
1639	First printing office in America at Cambridge.
1640	Rubens died.
1641	
1642	Galileo died.
1643	
1644	
1645	
1646	
1647	Margariet Probasco baptised in Brazil. Peter Stuynesant governor of New Amsterdam.
1648	End of Thirty Years War -- Protestant Countries vs. Roman Catholic Countries.
1649	Christoffel Jeurianse Probasco baptised in Brazil - June 13. Charles I beheaded -- Rise of Cromwell.
1650	
1651	Anneken Probasco baptised in Brazil - May 13.
1652	
1653	Oliver Cromwell named Lord Protector.

1654 Rev. John Polhemus (Polheim) left Brazil for New Netherlands (Long Island) at Midwout (Flatbush) with a party including Jurriaen Probasco and his wife Heyltien Aertss, the Protestant Colony having been ousted by the Roman Catholic Portugese.

1655 War between England and Spain.

1656

1657 William Janse Van Barkelo emigrated from the town of Barkeloo, Earldom of Zutphen, Province of Guilderland, to America.

1658 William and Mary of Holland placed on English throne and death of Cromwell.

1659.

1660

1661 Jurriaen Probasco a witness in a case before a Brooklyn Court.

1662 Jeurie and Stoffel Probasco in list of catechumens of D. R. Church.

1663

1664 England at war with Holland.

1665 Great Plague in London.

1666 Great Fire of London.

1667

1668

1669 Rembrant died.

1670

1671 Stoffel Jurriansen Probasco, age 22, buys land in Flatbush.

1672 France and Holland at war.

1673 Theunis Janse Van Aumack emigrated from Holland to America.

1674

1675 Stoffel Probasky assessed in property in Midwout.
St. Pauls in London commenced.

1676 Stoffel Probasco married Eytie Strycker. Derrick Barkalow baptised at Flatbush.

1677 Stoffel Probasco buys land in New Lotts.

1678 Stoffel Probasco chosen magistrate and Justice of Peace.

1679 Stoffel Probasco chosen elder.

1680 Jan Probasco born - second son. Stoffel Probasco sold land in Flatbush.

1681

1682 Ariantje Arents baptised. Philadelphia founded by Penn.

1683 France invades Spanish Netherlands.

1684

1685 John Sebastian Bach born.

1686 Newton's "Principia" published.

1687 Stoffel Probasco made a joint will July 29, 1687, with his wife mentioning eldest son, Jurian, and a son, Jan, among others. Christoffel Probasco took oath of allegiance in Kings County.

1688

1689 Peter the Great begins rule in Russia.

1690 Stoffel Probasco chosen elder - Jan Probasco born.

1691 Leisler executed.

1692 Witch trials in Massachusetts.

1693

1694 Bank of England incorporated.

1695 Stoffel Probasco appointed at town meeting to stake lands.

1696

1697

1698 Stoffel Probasco in census reported (1) woman (6) children (2) slaves.

1699

1700

1701 Five men including Stoffel Probasco bought 10,000 acres in Franklin Twp. Somerset County, N. J. Yale College founded.

1702 Jan Probasco married Adriatje Arents (Arendz). British East India Company incorporated.

1703	Stoffel Probasco born - eldest son of Jan.
1704	
1705	Sarah Ammerman (Probasco) born.
1706	Benjamin Franklin born.
1707	
1708	
1709	First paper money in New York.
1710	
1711	
1712	
1713	Peace of Utrecht.
1714	
1715	
1716	
1717	Cornelius Barkalow baptised -- he married Janitje Aumack, daughter of Stephan Aumack, son of Theunis Van Aumack.
1718	New Orleans settled by French.
1719	First Philadelphia newspaper.
1720	
1721	
1722	
1723	
1724	
1725	Stoffel Probasco married Sarah Ammerman. First New York newspaper.
1726	
1727	
1728	
1729	
1730	

1731	
1732	George Washington born.
1733	Eleanor Van Dorn born - a daughter of the Sheriff of Monmouth County, N. J.
1734	
1735	
1736	
1737	Abraham Probasco, Sr. born.
1738	
1739	
1740	Azariah Compton born - Thomas Boyd born in England.
1741	
1742	
1743	
1744	Jan Probasco made his will.
1745	
1746	College of New Jersey at Princeton founded.
1747	
1748	Katherine Snider (Boyd) born. Stephen Barkalow baptised. His daughter, Jane, married Abraham Probasco, Jr. in 1799.
1749	Jan Probasco died and will proved. Goethe born.
1750	
1751	
1752	Benjamin Franklin's experiments with electricity.
1753	
1754	
1755	Braddock defeated.
1756	

1757	
1758	
1759	
1760	Industrial Revolution in England commences. France loses Canada.
1761	Abraham Probasco, Sr. married Eleanor Van Dorn in New Jersey.
1762	
1763	
1764	Jesuits expelled from France.
1765	Stamp Act imposed upon America and resisted.
1766	Stamp Act repealed.
1767	
1768	British troops in Boston.
1769	Napoleon Buonaparte born. Steam engine invented by Watt.
1770	Beethoven born.
1771	Abraham Probasco, Jr. born.
1772	Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Patrick Henry promote revolution.
1773	Boston Tea Party
1774	Priestly discovers oxygen.
1775	Azariah Compton joined New Jersey Militia. John McClellan(d) made trip from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and back. John McClellan(d) moved with family to Kentucky. Commencement of the American Revolution.
1776	William Boyd born. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" published.
1777	
1778	Voltaire died. Battle of Monmouth.
1779	
1780	Jane Barkalow (Probasco) born.
1781	Surrender of Cornwallis.

1782	
1783	Daniel Boyd born. Peace of Versailles.
1784	
1785	
1786	
1787	Ordinance of 1787 adopted.
1788	Catherine Boyd born (daughter of Thomas) in Kentucky. Elias Compton born in New Jersey. James McClellan, Jr. born in Kentucky.
1789	John Boyd born. Bastille destroyed and French Revolution commenced.
1790	Benjamin Franklin died.
1791	Farady born - John Wesley died.
1792	Kentucky admitted to the Union.
1793	Mary Mather (McClellan) born. Cotton gin invented. Louis XVI of France executed.
1794	
1795	Wayne's treaty with Indians signed.
1796	Andrew Boyd born in Kentucky. Washington declines re-election. Jenner begins vaccination.
1797	
1798	Napoleon in Egypt.
1799	Abraham Probasco, Jr. married Jane Barkalow in New Jersey. Napoleon starts as Consul.
1800	Eleanor Probasco born. Seat of government transferred to Washington. George Washington died. Thomas Boyd moved to Ohio.
1801	
1802	Ohio enters Union.
1803	
1804	Ann Probasco born. Napoleon crowned Emperor.
1805	Temperance Fugate Pocock (Boyd) born.

1806	Eleanor (Van Dorn) Probasco died. Abraham Probasco, Sr. died in Middletown, New Jersey. Jane Probasco born. First steamboat of Fulton.
1807	
1807	
1809	Abraham Probasco III born. Darwin born. Abraham Lincoln born.
1810	
1811	Stephen Barkalow Probasco born. Abraham Probasco and Jane Barkalow Probasco emigrated to Ohio.
1812	Elias Compton married Catherine Die in New Jersey. War of 1812 with Gr. Britain.
1813	Sarah Probasco born. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
1814	Napoleon abdicates. Enoch Drake Compton born in New Jersey.
1815	Jacob Probasco born. Elias Compton married Bathsheba (Barshaba) Hill in New Jersey. Napoleon returns from Elba.
1816	
1817	William Probasco born. Elias Compton moved to Mt. Healthy, Ohio.
1818	
1819	
1820	Firman Probasco born in Warren County, Ohio. Martha Phillips McClellan (Compton) born in Butler County, Ohio.
1821	Napoleon Bonaparte died.
1822	Pasteur born. Andrew Boyd made Postmaster at Monroe, O.
1823	Caroline Matilda Boyd born in Butler County, Ohio. George Washington Probasco born in Warren County, Ohio.
1824	Rachel Ann Boyd born in Butler County, Ohio.
1825	Eliza Probasco born. Azariah Compton died in New Jersey. Stephen Barkalow died.
1826	Catherine Boyd (daughter of Andrew) born in Butler County, Ohio. Jefferson and John Adams die.
1827	Thomas Boyd died in Union Village (Shaker), Warren County, O.

1828	Thomas Lindorf Boyd born.
1829	Sophronia Boyd born.
1830	
1831	Cholera in England.
1832	Charlotte Curtis Boyd born.
1833	James Pocock Boyd born.
1834	
1835	Telegraph invented by Morse.
1836	Sarah Elsie Boyd born. Katherine (Snider) Boyd died in Union Village.
1837	Start of Victoria's reign in England. Telegraph invented.
1838	Mary Susannah Boyd born.
1839	
1840	Daguerreotype invented. Victoria marries Prince Albert.
1841	Enoch Drake Compton married Martha Phillips McClellan. Eugenia Boyd born.
1842	First use of anaesthetic.
1843	Sarah Emmeline Compton born.
1844	Jane (Barkalow) Probasco died. Mary Mather (McClellan) died.
1845	Daniel Boyd died at Shaker Village of Union.
1846	Mary Ann Compton born. War with Mexico. Oregon Treaty settles Northwest boundary. Mormons establish Salt Lake City.
1847	
1848	
1849	Catherine Boyd married Firman Probasco. Phoebe Jane Compton born.
1850	Northwest Passage discovered.
1851	James Henry Probasco born.

1852	
1853	James Elias Compton born.
1854	Temperance Jane Probasco born.
1855	Rebecca Catherine Compton born.
1856	
1857	Charles Rush Probasco born. John Wilson Compton born.
1858	Sophronia (Boyd) Marsh died.
1859	Caroline Matilda (Boyd) Reed died. Andrew Boyd died at Monroe.
1860	Abraham Probasco, Jr. died. Charles Enoch Compton born.
1861	American Civil War started.
1862	Mary Eleanor Probasco born.
1863	James McClellan, Jr. died. Frank McClellan Compton born. Elias Compton died.
1864	John Boyd died. Annie Agnes Probasco born.
1865	Lincoln assassinated. End of Civil War.
1866	
1867	Charlotte Curtis (Boyd) Griffis died.
1868	
1869	Suez Canal opened.
1870	General Schenck (of Franklin, Ohio) appointed Minister to London.
1871	
1872	Annie Agnes Probasco died.
1873	
1874	Firman Probasco died.
1875	Enoch Drake Compton died. Stephen Barkalow Probasco died.
1876	Centennial Year in Philadelphia.
1877	Invention of phonograph.

1878	
1879	Cable from U. S. to France completed.
1880	
1881	Sitting Bull surrenders.
1882	
1883	Standard Time started in U. S. and Canada.
1884	
1885	Temperance Fugate (Pocock) Boyd died. General Grant died.
1886	Statue of Liberty unveiled.
1887	
1888	Chinese Exclusion Act passed.
1889	
1890	Frank McClellan Compton married Mary Eleanor Probasco at Monroe, Ohio.
1891	Charles Stanley Allyn born at Madison, Wisconsin. Helen Probasco Compton born at Dayton, Ohio.
1892	
1893	
1894	Boyd McClellan Compton born at Dayton, Ohio.
1895	X-rays discovered.
1896	Thomas Lindorf Boyd died.
1897	
1898	Spanish-American War. Radium discovered.
1899	James Henry Probasco died at Dayton, Ohio.
1900	Lillian E. (Franke) Compton born at Springfield, Ohio.
1901	Dorothy Paullin Fenton born. James Drake Compton born at Dayton, Ohio.
1902	Marconi sent wireless message from Cape Breton to Cornwall.

1903	Phoebe Jane (Compton) Harkrader died in Butler County, Ohio. Justin Sinclair Compton born at Dayton, Ohio.
1904	Panama Canal property purchased from French.
1905	
1906	Charles E. Compton died in Butler County, Ohio. James Elias Compton died in Warren County, Ohio.
1907	Martha Phillips (McClellan) Compton died in Warren County, Ohio.
1908	
1909	Sarah Elsie (Boyd) Hill died. Rachel Ann (Boyd) McCreary died.
1910	
1911	Catherine (Boyd) Probasco died in Dayton, Ohio.
1912	James Pocock Boyd died.
1913	Mary Ann Compton died in Warren County, Ohio.
1914	
1915	
1916	
1917	Helen Probasco Compton married Charles Stanley Allyn at Dayton, Ohio.
1918	Charles Stanley Allyn, Jr. born at Dayton, Ohio
1919	
1920	Priscilla Ruth (Morse) Allyn born. Eugenia (Boyd) Voorhees died.
1921	Robert Galley Euler born. Mary Louise Allyn born at Dayton, Ohio.
1922	Rebecca Catherine Compton Lackens died in Warren County, Ohio. Sarah Emmeline Compton died in Warren County, Ohio.
1923	
1924	James Drake Compton married Dorothy Paullin Fenton at Dayton, Ohio.
1925	Patricia Compton born at Dayton, Ohio. Compton Allyn born at Dayton, Ohio.
1926	Mary Susannah (Boyd) Dyche died in Evanston, Illinois.

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931 James Fenton Compton born. Frank McClellan Compton died at Dayton, Ohio.

1932

1933

1934

1935 Charles Rush Probasco died in Davenport, Iowa.

1936

1937

1938 Mary Eleanor (Probasco) died at Dayton, Ohio.

1939

1940 Boyd McClellan Compton married Dorothy Breyfogle Craw.

1941

1942 Justin Sinclair Compton married Lillian E. Franke.

1943 Charles Stanley Allyn, Jr. married Priscilla Ruth Morse in Los Angeles, California. Temperance Jane (Probasco) O'Brian died at Dayton, Ohio.

1944

1945

1946 Caroline Compton born at Dayton, Ohio. Mary Louise Allyn married Thomas Edson Sunderland in Dayton, Ohio.

1947

1948 Patricia Compton married Robert Galley Euler. Louise Allyn Sunderland born.

1949

1950 Dorothy Elizabeth Euler born. Anne Read Sunderland born.

1951

1952	Thomas Edson Sunderland, Jr. born.
1953	
1954	Cherrie Euler born. Compton Allyn married Elizabeth Peirce.
1955	Mary Compton Sunderland born. Boyd McClellan Compton died at Dayton, Ohio.
1956	
1957	
1958	James Fenton Compton married Grace Elizabeth Moffat at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Thomas Edson Sunderland, Jr. died at Winnetka, Illinois.
1959	
1960	

APPENDIX II

FIRMAN PROBASCO

CHARLES R. PROBASCO

(L) TEMPERANCE JANE(PROBASCO) O'BRIAN
(R) MARY ELEANOR(PROBASCO) COMPTON

PETER BOYD

STEPHEN PROBASCO

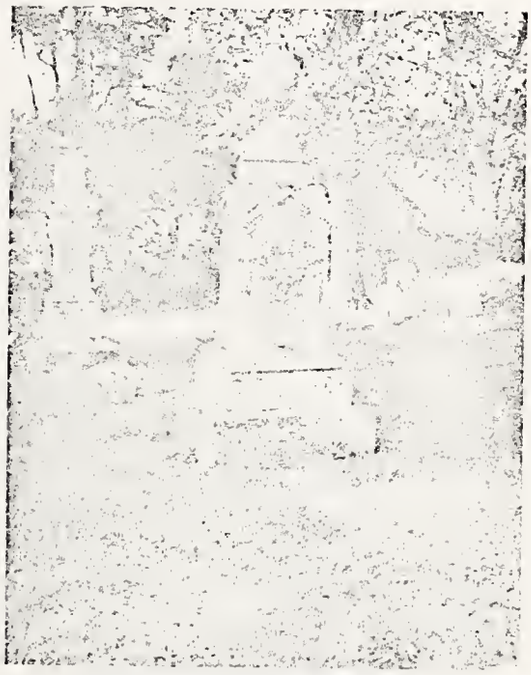
DORCAS (BOYD) PROBASCO

ELIZABETH PROBASCO

MARGARET BEACHEY
AGE 99

GRACE (BEACHEY) KEMPER
AGE 89

WOODLAND CEMETERY
Dayton, Ohio



MOUND CEMETERY
Monroe, Ohio

NORTH CEMETERY
Monroe, Ohio